BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1860. NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
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Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building.*
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 & 29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 29 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No 47, *North Water street.*
Nov 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Lutterloh's Wharf,* WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166 1m—30-1y.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

Schools.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
APPLICANTS for teaching Common Schools in Bladen county, can meet the Committee of Examination at Elizabethtown, on the 1st Saturday in November and February next.
NEILL GRAHAM,
H. H. ROBINSON,
JOHN A. RICHARDSON, } Committee.
Oct. 4, 1860.—6-4w.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.
The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.
Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.
The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.
L. C. GRAVES,
J. R. BEAMAN,
WM. C. DRAUGHON,
L. C. HUBBARD, } Trustees.
Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$ 9 00
" " Higher "	12 50
" " Languages,	15 00

No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal.
L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,....	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..........	12 50
" in higher English,..........	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,..........	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49 tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. MCARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.
Civil Peterson, Widow,
vs.
Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, Julia A. Peterson, Arabella Peterson, Rufus Peterson, and Julia Sikes, and Eliza Sikes, Heirs at Law of Jones Peterson, deceased.
PETITION FOR DOWER.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and John C Peterson, defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of Civil Peterson, for dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Jones Peterson, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment will be rendered *pro confesso* as to them.
Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of August, A. D., 1860, and in the eighty-fifth year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
Oct. 11, 1860. Pr. adv. $8 43.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]
Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS.
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

DUPLIN RIFLEMEN.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that The Duplin Riflemen—a volunteer company at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.—will make application for incorporation, to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to convene at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next.
Oct. 11, 1860.—7-3t.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th. 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. [MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.] On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. [FOR CHILDREN TEETHING] We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th. 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.
Feb. 16.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.
Oct. 2—5-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE PLACE FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY TUCKAHO PLACE of 600 acres of LAND, 150 acres of the best Swamp Land, easily drained, in one body; 550 acres of Pine Land, good for making Turpentine, Tar and big Timber;—a stiff soil and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a high state of improvement and retain it. There is on the place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling and necessary outhouses; 30 acres cleared, ditched and fenced. This is one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, two other tracts of 122 and 250 acres of Pine Land, well timbered with large Pines; 80 acres in Gum Swamp, Bladen county; 8 lots at that growing village, Point Caswell; one 325 bbl. Flat; one pair of large young Mules.
The above property will be sold low on long credit.
Address. CHS. W. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
Oct. 11, 1860. 7-6w

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH.
Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1,000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the county affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings: as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1,000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1,000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1,500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of December, 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.
JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860 2-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and doubtless is) the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tlN

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.
Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.
The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.
For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tlNov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47 tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate a Savings Bank in the town of Wilmington.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860. 6-1m

Publications.

NEW
ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS
IN AFRICA.
Including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the river Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Historical Society of New York; Gold Medalist and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa, Illustrated with fine Chromo-Lithographic Plates. Large 12mo. of 446 pages.
We have just published a New Edition of this Great Work, ILLUSTRATED WITH VERY FINE
CROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES,
Giving the coloring to life of the
SCENERY AND WILD ANIMALS
From Drawings made by
DR. LIVINGSTONE,
DURING
SIXTEEN YEARS WANDERINGS
IN THE
WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA!
This Magnificent Volume is gotten up in the most superior manner, on fine paper, bound in BEVELED BOARDS, and is altogether the most POPULAR AND SALEABLE Book now published. Over
75,000 COPIES
Have already been sold, and the demand for our New Edition is larger than ever before. This edition will be sold
EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS!!
To whom the largest commission will be paid.
☞ Sample Copies sent by Mail, post paid, on receipt of the Price, $1 25.
Agents wanted in every County in the United States.
Address,
J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Aug. 30, 1860. 1-3m

General Notices.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
WILL BE OFFERED, at public sale, at Rocky Point Depot, on Saturday, Nov. 24th, 1860, that valuable tract of land belonging to the estate of the late John Sauls, and adjoining the lands of R. M. Bourdeaux, S. Berry and Everett Wood, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Terms.—Credit of one, two and three years for notes with approved security, bearing interest from date.
DAVID McINTIRE,
WM. S. ASHE, } Trustees.
Oct. 11th, 1860 7 ts

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a law incorporating the Mechanic's Bank, to be located in the town of Wilmington.
Wilmington, N. C., October 1st, 1860. 6-1m

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Wilmington Water Works.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1860. 6-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.
R. M. McINTIRE,
JNO. BROWN.
Sept. 10th, 1860

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those who patronize us.
Orders promptly and faithfully executed.
McINTIRE & BROWN.
R. M. MCINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.
JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.
Sept. 21st, 1860 14-9t—5-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the style and firm of Barden & Peterson, for the purpose of buying and sellling
SLAVES.
Having purchased a House and Lot in Wilmington, on Second street, in front of Mr. Currie's Livery Stables, they are building a new Jail for the purpose of securing Negroes.
All persons having Negroes for sale are requested to bring them to Wilmington, and give us a showing. As we have made arrangements to sell our Negroes South, we expect to pay liberal prices. We had rather buy our Negroes here, and save the expense of traveling to Richmond and back.—We will receive all Negroes brought or sent to our House, take good care of them, and charge reasonable board until such times as they can be sold for the highest prices.
One of the firm will be here at all times, ready to accommodate or assist customers, the other will be in Clinton, N. C., where all letters addressed to Barden & Peterson, or Everett Peterson, will be promptly attended to.
B. C. BARDEN,
EVERETT PETERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1860. 1-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co, N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9, 1860—158&29 H. H. ROBINSON.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860—36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.
Miss K. A. HINTON,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that she has opened a NEW AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, at Store No. 3, Front Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hedrick and Ryan.
P. S. All orders punctually attended to.
Oct. 11th, 1860 7-2m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices*, adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

"WHY STAND YE ALL THE DAY IDLE?"
ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address, (with stamp,)
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
No. 37 (Old 41) North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 27th, 1860. 5-6m

Burning of the Steamer Connaught.
The Steamer Connaught, Capt. Leitch, touched at St. Johns, on the 3d inst. from Galway, Ireland, and left for New York on the same day. On the Saturday following she sprung a leak, and on the next day caught fire when about 150 miles from Boston light. The passengers and crew were all saved by the brig Minnie Schaffer, which has arrived at Scituate. A steamtug was sent down to tow the brig up to Boston.
Capt. Leitch reports that on the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., when one hundred and fifty miles east of Boston, the steamer sprung a leak in the engine room. The crew succeeded in keeping the water below the fires till 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it gained rapidly, extinguishing the fires. At 9:30 discovered smoke issuing from the aft stock-hole, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions the fire gained, and soon drove the cabin passengers on deck. The water and fire were now both gaining, and the boats were got ready.
A heavy sea was going and the first boat lowered was stove. Six others were launched successfully and filled with passengers. About 12 o'clock the brig Winnie Schaffer saw our signal and bore down. About 7 o'clock in the evening commenced embarking passengers, the brig having a hawser attached to the steamer. The starboard side was now very hot, but by 9½ o'clock all the passengers were on board the tug. The mails were also saved. Capt. Leitch was the last to leave the wreck. The weather was pleasant after leaving St. Johns, on Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock P. M., until Saturday, when it blew very hard from the southwest.
The last seen of the Connaught was at two o'clock on Monday morning, when she was one mass of flames.—There were fifty cabin passengers, four hundred and seventeen in the steerage, and one hundred and twenty-four of the crew, in all 591 souls, all of whom were saved. The passengers saved nothing except the clothes in which they stood.
It is supposed that the fire had been smouldering a long time, from the rapid progress which the flames made after being discovered. The captain is unable to account for the leak, which filled the vessel rapidly against all the efforts to free her with the pumps. The Connaught is valued at £120,000, and is fully insured in England. She was of iron, and was launched at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, in April last. She was over 4,000 tons burden, and had five water-tight compartments.
The Connaught had £10,000 sterling in gold, government money taken on board at St. Johns, which was lost with the steamer.
Three hundred of her passengers have been forwarded via Fall River for New York. The remainder are being taken care of by their friends.

Horrible Murders in Calhoun County, Fla.—The County in a state of Insurrection—The Law Violated and Officers set at Defiance.
The Marianna (Fla.) Patriot of the 26th ult. says:
"Yesterday a party in Calhoun, styling themselves 'Regulators,' went to the house of one Jesse Durden, and we learn shot him, giving him a mortal wound.—They then met and shot Willis Musgrove from his horse, who died instantly; also mortally wounding Larkin C. Musgrove. These are the facts, as far as we have been able to gather them, but it is believed that last night another battle was fought between the Regulators and the Durdens. All this happened near Abe's Spring Bluff, in Calhoun Co."
From the Apalachicola Times of the 3d inst., we extract the following in relation to the above:
From advices received by telegraph from Marianna yesterday, we were apprised that Gen. Wm. E. Anderson had ordered out the First Brigade Florida Militia, and they are ere this at the scene of tumult. By the mail boat to-day we are placed in possession of further advices. The following order of the U. S. Judge of this District to the U. S. Marshal will explain:
CALHOUN Co., Fla., Oct. 2, 1860.
H. K. Simmons, U. S. Deputy Marshal:
This county has been declared to be in a state of insurrectionary war by the Hon. J. J. Finley, Judge of the Western Judiciary Circuit of the State of Florida.
It is believed that persons from other States are engaged in the commission of open hostilities against the good citizens of this State, and in violation of the laws of the United States.
As Deputy Marshal, you are hereby required to be at my office, in Calhoun county, that you may without delay receive and execute such process as it may become necessary for me to issue.
McQUEEN McINTOSH,
U. S. Judge Northern Dist. of Fla.
In addition to the above we have received the Marianna Patriot of the 2d inst., which says:
"Our entire force has been summoned by the proper authorities to be in readiness, with the entire Militia of this county, to march, at 10 o'clock, to Calhoun county, to suppress the insurrectionary and lawless band styling themselves Regulators, who are now violating the laws, creating confusion and terror among the good citizens of that county, and the lower part of Jackson. We will endeavor to gather full particulars as soon as we can, and when in our power, will publish them. We regret the cause of the shortness of our editorial and news, because it shows that we are in the midst or near a band of outlaws, who are disturbing the usual quietness of our happy and prosperous country. We think it behooves every good citizen to raise his arm and voice against all such outrageous and unlawful acts as have been perpetrated and are still threatened against our citizens and those of Calhoun. Let every *good* citizen discountenance all unlawful acts, and frown it down at once."

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, are on a visit to New York, each having a son with him.

HORSES! HORSES!!
THE SUBSCRIBER having made a Western tour, and selected, with great care, a drove of HORSES suitable to the wants of this portion of the State, begs leave to say to the public that he will have them on exhibition, at Gregory's Stables, in Goldsboro', during the week of the Eastern Central Fair, commencing on the 23rd inst.
In this drove will be found a number of superior BROOD MARES, bought [exp]ressly for the use of STOCK raisers; also several pairs of FANCY buggy and carriage horses.
From the experience he has had in the training and use of horses, he thinks he can confidently commend these animals to the attention of all who desire to purchase.
W. K. LANE, Jr.
Oct. 11. 7-2t

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO JAIL, in Onslow County, on the 3d inst., a negro boy about five feet six inches high; black, good teeth, and tolerably quick spoken. Says his name is Ellis—and belongs to preacher Chafin. Says he has a wife in Newbern. The owner will come forward, prove property, and take him away; or, he will be dealt with as law directs.
W. D. HUMPHREY, *Sheriff*,
by JAMES BRYAN, *Jailor*.
Oct. 11. 7-tf

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Democratic Party of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23d, 1860, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, and other distinguished Speakers will address the Meeting.

MEETING AT POINT CASWELL.

In compliance with invitation, JAMES A. WRIGHT, Esq , one of the Democratic sub-electors for this County, will address his fellow-citizens at Point Caswell, New Hanover County, on FRIDAY THE 19TH INSTANT.

Democratic Meeting at Lillington, (Long Creek.)

A Democratic Mass Meeting will be held at Lillington, (Long Creek,) on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH.

Hon. WM. S. ASHE, Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, Hon. S. J. PERSON, WM. A. ALLEN, Esq., ELI W. HALL, Esq., JAMES A. WRIGHT, Esq., and other able speakers have been invited, and will probably attend. Those named have signified their intention of being there, unless prevented by unforeseen obstacles.

A full turn-out of the Democracy is earnestly looked for. The citizens will do their best for the accommodation of visitors.

☞ John D. Stanford, and Thomas S. Kenan, Esqs., Democratic Sub-Electors for the county of Duplin, and others, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

At Sarecta, on Friday, the 19th of October.
" Branch's Store, Saturday, 20th "
" Island Creek, Wednesday, 24th "
" Rock Fish, Thursday, 25th "
" Magnolia, Friday, 26th "
" Wolf Scrape, Saturday, 27th "
" Wm. Kornegay's, Wednesday, 31st "
" Snatchett, Friday, 2d of November.
" Chinkepin, Saturday, 3d "

Wm. A. Allen, Esq., Democratic Elector, W. J. Houston, Esq., and other Democrats, will attend at such of the above appointments as they can spare from other pressing engagements, and address their fellow-citizens upon the current political topics of the day.

Appointments.

Messrs. Dockery and Allen will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

So. Washington,	New Hanover.	Thursday,	Oct. 18
Warsaw,	Duplin,	Friday,	" 19
Clinton,	Sampson,	Saturday,	" 20

Breckinridge and Lane Tickets.

We have printed a full supply of Breckinridge and Lane tickets, bearing the names of the ten electors on the *Regular Democratic ticket* in North Carolina.

We will furnish these tickets for the bare cost of paper and printing—at *one dollar a thousand.*

We trust that our Democratic friends in the different counties will see that such counties are well supplied, and that tickets are sent to each precinct and placed in the hands of responsible persons, who will be sure to attend and see that voters are supplied.

The cost is merely nominal, and we trust that the supply and distribution of tickets will be carefully attended to at every precinct of every county in the State. Send in your orders, and we will send the tickets, paying the postage ourselves. We want the tickets circulated and voted.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Clinton.

We return our thanks for an invitation to be present at a Democratic Mass Meeting to be held at Clinton, Sampson county, on Friday and Saturday of this week, being the 19th and 20th days of October, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Hon. Henry A. Wise, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Hon. A. W. Venable, Hon. Warren Winslow, E. G. Haywood, Esq., and many other eloquent speakers have been invited to attend.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Kinston.

There will be a Democratic Mass Meeting, Pole-Raising and Barbecue at Kinston, Lenoir county, on the 25th instant. Eminent speakers have been invited, and several will, no doubt, attend and address the Democracy of Lenoir and other counties there assembled.

Pole Raising.

The ever-faithful Democracy of Sandy Run district, New Hanover county, will, we understand, raise a Breckinridge and Lane pole on Saturday next, the 20th instant.

October 18th.—November 6th.

We have placed the above dates at the head of this article to impress upon the attention of our readers the fact of the near approach of the great Presidential contest of 1860.

It is at hand. Are the Democrats of North Carolina fully prepared to do their whole duty on the occasion? If in any section there be apathy, we would remind them that there is no longer time for its indulgence. We would remind them that our opponents are up and doing—that they are working with zeal and energy to wrest from the Democrats the control of the politics of the State, and to place her once more under federal domination, under the domination of a party that scouts the very idea of State rights and State sovereignty.

The attempt has been made to array prejudice against the Constitutional Democracy by raising against them the cry of disunion. That has had its day and been exposed. Against Breckinridge and Lane it is admitted to be without any shadow of foundation or excuse.—Even against Yancey it has ceased to exert any influence. The assertion of equality and equal rights in the Union is surely not disunion. The demand for these things—the determination to abide by and defend Constitutional rights to resist any aggression upon them is the best and the only guarantee of asafe and permanent Union.

The people cannot be frightened from their propriety by mere groundless appeals to their fears. The great majority of the citizens of North Carolina are believers in the doctrine of State Rights and State Equality.—Hundreds and thousands who have never ranked themselves with the Democratic party, are thus far Democrats; and as the issue becomes more nearly reduced to this, the coincide of opinion upon this leading point must influence their action at the polls!

Why just look at and listen to our Bell and Everett friends, and contrast one part of their talk with another part. They tell you that the Breckinridge men are disunionists and not to be trusted. They give that as a reason why you should vote for John Bell. But again, and we beg our readers to mark this—they tell you that even in the event of Lincoln's election he could do no great harm in the four years of his term, because the conservative United States Senate would be opposed to him. Now, what are the elements of which the dominant anti-Lincoln majority in the United States Senate is composed? Why, it is composed of Democrats—Breckinridge and Lane Democrats! These are the people to save the Republic at the last pinch, but they are not to be trusted at the polls.

First or last—at the polls or in the Senate, the party of equality and States Rights is the party of the Constitution and the Union.

Are all Democrats prepared to do their duty at the polls on the 6th day of November next? Remember that the Opposition in this State is putting forth all its power. That on the part of its leaders no effort has been spared or will be spared to carry the State against us. They have not—they cannot reasonably have any hope for Mr. Bell's election, but they are aiming at ascendancy in North Carolina. Now any cause can be ruined, or any election lost by apathy or over-confidence. Even the Democracy of North Carolina might be defeated in that way. *Will they?* Surely they will not! Surely they will come forth in their strength! Surely they will rebuke with emphasis every little attempt made to divide them!

Organize now in every precinct—in every voting district. Bring out the votes, and the result cannot be doubtful. No. not for a moment.

AT NEW YORK.—Baron Renfrew has at last got to New York, and the New Yorkers have gone half crazy. No doubt they have done things on a large scale, in the way of military parade, grand ball, and so forth, but the young man must have been more than slightly bored.—The ball at the Academy of Music was quite a brilliant spectacle to look at from the galleries, but it must have been dreadfully unpleasant. There were some three thousand persons present on the floor at ten o'clock on Friday night, when the Prince and his party arrived. The crowd all gathered up to take a good look. The temporary flooring over the stage gave way, and about twenty square yards of people were let down some three or four feet below the common level. Great consternation. Nobody hurt. The floor was not ready for dancing until after midnight, when the young Prince opened the ball with Mrs. Governor Morgan, a fat middle-aged lady who had been practicing dancing for two weeks before on purpose—that being her whole education in dancing. The figures got mixed up. The Prince had hard work to keep his partner going the right way. The crowd closed around again and dancing was impossible. After a while they got a rope and made a ring for the young man to cavort in, but that was soon invaded, and finally out of a programe of some twenty dances only three or four were got through with after a fashion.

The splendor of the costumes, decorations, etc., was surpassing. The ball was a most gorgeous spectacle—as a ball simply it was a failure, but in truth it was hardly expected to be anything more than a spectacle and in that sense it was, no doubt, a full success.

The military procession contained over seven thousand, and more than two hundred thousand people crowded Broadway.

Yesterday the Prince and suite went up the Hudson, calling at West Point on their way to Albany, from which point they will go to Boston by the Western Railroad; stopping a day or two at Boston they will go to Portland, and there embark for England on the 20th, expecting to reach home about the first of November.

The Navy.

A board of naval officers, engineers, and constructors having been ordered to examine into the condition of the sailing vessels of the Navy, and the cost of giving them or any of them, full steam power, together with the expediency of making such change, in view of the cost, condition, model and general character of such vessels so altered, proceeded to examine the vessels at the several Navy Yards, commencing with Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which is also known as Kittery, Maine, the navy yard being on an island in the Piscataqua river at Portsmouth, but nearer to the Maine shore, we suppose.

The Commission recommends the conversion of all the ships of the line, subject of course to a dry dock examination into the state of their bottoms, timbers, etc. These ships are the Alabama, which has been forty-two years on the stocks at Portsmouth. The liner North Carolina at New York. The Vermont and Virginia at Boston, 84 gun ships, commenced at or about the same time as the Alabama. The Vermont has been launched but never sent to sea. The Virginia has never been launched. She is or was intended to be 2,633 tons burthen. The Pennsylvania, the Delaware, the Ohio, the New York, the Franklin, the Columbus and the New Orleans are also recommended for conversion. The Pennsylvania will of course be very much razeed. These eleven line of battle ships are the only sailing vessels thought to be available or worthy of being changed into steamers. No frigate or corvette has passed muster. The reason assigned is that they have not beam enough; and are, to use a maritime phrase, "too dead" to undergo the operations incidental to conversion.

ARRESTED.—We understand that this morning Sheriff Vann, of this county, arrested Joseph F. Laguire, the engineer of the freight train which ran into the passenger train at Everettsville, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, causing the death of Conductor Laspeyre and Baggage Master Comann. Sheriff Vann arrested Laguire on a bench warrant, issued by Judge Bailey. A telegraph was received last evening from Kingsville, S. C., to look out for him on the train of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to arrive between one and two o'clock this morning. The arrest was made at the depot on the west side of the river.—The prisoner is now in the jail of this county.

We understand that Gov. Ellis had made a requisition upon the Governor of Georgia for Laguire, as a fugitive from justice.

As the case may come up for trial before a jury, we forbear further allusion to it. The general facts have been already given to the public.—*Daily Journal, 16th.*

COLUMBUS SUPERIOR COURT.—We understand that Mitchell, the overseer for F. George, Esq., indicted for causing the death of a negro boy by whipping, was tried last week at Whiteville, before his Honor, Judge French. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and the Court sentenced him to be branded and imprisoned for six months.

By the way, the members of the bar who have been on the circuit with Judge French, speak of him as displaying all the qualities eminently fitting him for his new position. Calm, courteous, discriminating and firm, he will certainly reflect credit upon the Bench.

Would that the compensation were sufficient to enable us to secure the *stay* of such gentlemen on the Bench, and thus make the Judicial office really one for life.

☞ The names of Douglas and Johnson were omitted from the head of the Mobile *Register* one day last week, "Accidentally." They will be "accidentally" left out of the ballot-boxes on the 6th day of next month. For *that* one day there will be a most singular accident attending these unfortunate squatters.

☞ Hon. William L. Yancey spoke in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on Friday night. The attendance was very large, and the remarks of the eloquent speaker were favorably received.

Vigilance.

We are no alarmists, and indeed all mere alarms are foolish; but proper vigilance is necessary and advisable not merely for our own safety, but much more for the safety of the race dependent upon us. For on *them* must eventually fall the most crushing evils contingent upon the occurrence of any panic or disturbance. Foolish, fiendish or fanatical emissaries might try to persuade their victims,—the dependent race—that they could better their condition or might hope to achieve a certain dominance by acts of violence or insubordination. How woefully they would be mistaken requires no sage nor prophet to see or say, but at the same time temporary evils of a most painful character might be inflicted upon the white race—the industrial system of the country might be deranged, and following upon all this, a vengeance be exacted from all suspected insubordinates that might not, perhaps, be confined to those really guilty, but include all whose color might lead to suspicion, or where some fancied grudge against their owners might furnish motive for accusation by the unprincipled, and the best communities are not wholly exempt from such.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. By bestowing the proper amount of care in time, we may save our servants from being the victims of the abolition emissaries, who, more or less disguised, are to be found traversing nearly every Southern State. No doubt such are now in North Carolina. The following from the Columbia *South Carolinian* of Saturday, is not without interest to our people. We heard it reported yesterday that the men therein mentioned had been hung.

As regards the arms consigned to parties here, the mere fact of such consignment would not necessarily imply any complicity by the party or parties to whom it is made, as they might easily be sent to and forwarded by any forwarding merchants without any knowledge of their character or ultimate destination. We do not know who the parties may be. It would do no harm to be on the look out:

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

Developments in Marlborough.

We learn that startling developments have been made in Marlborough, and the whole community thrown into a state of great excitement. Two citizens of Western New York have been arrested, who had under their care a large stand of arms. They were searched, and invoices found calling for another lot, amounting in all, we are informed, to about twelve hundred. The arms were consigned to parties in Wilmington, to which place a gentleman had been sent to make investigations, and to secure others who may be implicated. Their complicity and direct agency were so thoroughly established, that they were committed to jail. The feeling was so intense that it was with great difficulty that their violent seizure and immediate execution could be prevented. Judge Whitner, who was holding court there, interposed, and finally succeeded in staying the feeling and reserving them as victims for more legal procedure. The public mind of the North has been so wrought up by the declamation of Republican orators, that these missionaries of social subversion may doubtless be found in every Southern community. Whenever arrested, they should not be left to the slow process of law. The vigilant societies should seize them, give them a fair trial, and, if the circumstances convict them of complicity in designs of such atrocity, should mete out to them punishment, prompt, summary and extreme.

An Old Game.

The game of panic, especially bank panic, on the eve of a presidential election is so uniformly practiced, that everybody expects it just as certainly as they do any other symptom of our four-yearly excitement.

The Raleigh *Register*, the leading organ of the Bell and Everett party in this State, gravely informs us that the Bank of North Carolina has determined to stop discounting and all that sort of thing, and then goes on to argue as a remedy for bank contraction that we should all vote for Bell and Everett.

Now we recollect some few presidential elections, and the editor of the *Register* recollects some few more. We never saw a presidential election pass without this same sort of talk, and perhaps action on the part of the banks. They are sure to be about to suspend their usual discounts. Why it is as natural as flowers in May, or dead leaves in autumn. The people are used to that talk, and will not be influenced by it one iota.

We presume our monied institutions will go on as usual, consulting prudence and paying respect to the usual indications that influence sensible men in other avocations. But this accustomed cry coming from some political panic maker, will go for what it is worth. It was found out 20 years ago, and more perhaps. It's a humbug.

The laws of trade will vindicate themselves without respect to politico-financial panics or panic-makers. They always have done so.

POPULATION OF CHARLESTON.—The census of Charleston shows a population of 40,748. In 1850 it was 42,985. This is a decrease of 2,237 in ten years. The free white population has increased 3,315 and the slave population decreased 5,926 in the last decade. The free colored have also decreased 184.

A good many people were probably absent from Charleston during the time of year in which the census was taken, but this does not affect the comparison with 1850, the census being taken at the same season then as now. Our Charleston neighbors had been placing their population at something like fifty-six to sixty thousand. We thought they were mistaken, for in our frequent visits to Charleston we noticed less building going on there than in our comparatively small town of Wilmington.

☞ It seems that some joist, or something gave way and let down a part of the temporary flooring at the Academy of Music on the occasion of the ball given to the Prince of Wales by the "Upper Ten" of New York. A big fuss and a great effort likewise was made to repair it. Among the "inevitables" on such occasions, is the redoubtable Brown, Sexton of Grace Church, without whom nobody can be married or buried, give a party or a funeral. Like another Curtius, did Brown jump into the chasm, accompanied by certain journeymen grave-diggers. Assisted by sundry carpenters, they got the floor "fixed up" in less than two hours, but in their hurry they enclosed therein one of the subordinate ghouls, who did not have time to escape from under before the last plank was nailed. He *yelled*—they *cussed*. The Prince was waiting. Let him stay in and be d—anced over—he expostulated, and said he would die. Brown promised to bury him decently. Finally, however, the plank was ripped up, and the half-dead man of graves taken out very nearly a grave man himself.

☞ The statements of our correspondent "North Carolina," who has just returned from the South and Southwest may be relied upon. He has had excellent opportunities for observation, and has no doubt used them to the fullest, as he takes a deep interest in the pending contest, yet does not permit his feelings to blind his judgment, or his political prejudices or preferences to betray him into any expressions of opinion that such judgment does not approve.

☞ By the census just taken, the population of Richmond, Va., is 37,968, and increase of 37 per cent. since 1850, when the population was 27,570. The Richmond papers contend that there is over ten thousand of suburban population that ought to be taken in with Richmond.

WHAT AN OCCUPATION.—We notice a little paragraph going the rounds, evidently taken from the Paris correspondence of some paper. It reads thus:

"Invalid soldiers, who have lost their arms in battle, abound so in Paris, that an old woman makes a living in winter by going about wiping their noses for them. She calls herself *Moucheuse des Invalides.* She does a thriving business in chilly, windy weather, but has dull times when it is pleasant."

☞ The Great Eastern is advertised to sail from Liverpool to-day, for New York.

☞ This being the week of Brunswick Superior Court, a goodly number went down to Smithville yesterday on board the Steam-tug Mariner. We saw yesterday Hon. Warren Winslow, who was on his way to that place. Mr. Dockery, the Bell and Everett elector, also went down to Smithville. This being County Court week in Duplin, Mr. Allen, Democratic elector, is unable to be present at Smithville, but if possible, will address his fellow citizens there before the election.

Daily Journal, 15th inst.

COFFEE SALE.—The sale of two thousand bags of Coffee advertised to take place here on Saturday last, was well attended by merchants from the interior. The prices obtained for the Coffee were highly satisfactory to the importers, Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co. The average was 15.47 cents per pound, equivalent to $15 47 per hundred pounds, which is said to be the highest average which has yet been realized upon a similar sale in this country, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

For the Journal.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 12th, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have just returned here from a trip through several of our Southern States, and have had some opportunity of informing myself as regards the political feelings and opinions of the people in the sections through which I have traversed.

In the northern portion of Louisiana I found the Breckinridge men mustered strong, and were in fine spirits. I found but few Bell men and but two or three Douglas men in that section; they say that Bell will obtain a good m jority in the city of New Orleans, but after he leaves the city and county in which New Orleans is situated, his majority will grow *beautifully less*—Breckinridge will out-vote him everywhere else. The friends of Breckinridge and Lane are confident and certain of Louisiana.

In Mississippi I found the contest already begun, and politics occupying the most prominent portion of every one's thoughts. Mass meetings were being held throughout the State, and everything gave token that a vigilant eye was abroad in this campaign. I found Bell men, and a few Douglas men, but the majority with whom I conversed and came in contact with were ardent Breckinridge men, and I have not the least doubt that in November next the country will see that Mississippi is an impregnable constitutional Democratic State. We took the vote in the Central (Miss.) Rail Road cars twice and the following was the results. viz:—Breckinridge 44; Bell 23; Douglas 4; Lincoln 1. Again—Breckinridge 37; Bell 22; Douglas 5; Lincoln 1. So much for patriotic Mississippi.

In Tennessee I found in the Eastern Congressional District that Douglas has some strength; in the central and Western portions, however, he is weak, and the contest is between Breckinridge and Bell. The various political organizations are doing their utmost to advance the different causes which they have espoused. The Breckinridge men I found in good spirits, and many of them told me they had valid reasons to be so.

Alabama is beyond doubt. The eloquent Yancey, though beleaguered and denounced by his opponents, is still gaining many prominent converts to Breckinridge and Lane—and victory there is sure.

In Georgia I found the political fires burning brightly.—Mass meetings and barbecues are being held everywhere, and Breckinridge will be sure to triumph signally over all opposition. I attended a barbecue at Marietta, Ga., on last Thursday, at which the yeomanry of that section had assembled to the number of about seven thousand. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon Howell Cobb and by Dr. V. H. Miller, who is called in that section the Demosthenes of the mountains. Dr. Miller in the Fillmore campaign was an able supporter of Mr. Fillmore, and did much to sustain his sinking cause in that section, but he deems it patriotism to sink party lines and work and vote for the only man who can contend against Lincoln with any reasonable chance of success. To give you an idea of the extent of the barbecue I will state that there were served up 6,000 lbs. of beef, 10 bbls flour, 15 bushels of meal, besides other edibles to a considerable extent. Georgia enrols herself for Breckinridge and Lane by a large majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

The Coming Victory.

We verily believe that the verdict of Virginia is made up, and that Breckinridge is her man. It is now but a question of majority, in our judgment. We think the majority will be safe and respectable, and perhaps brilliant. We assume in all this, that the Democracy will continue to work as they are now working. We believe they will. The shout of the opposition and the sound of the *bell*, have aroused our whole camp, and the voices of our leaders have marshalled our wide array. The march is now commenced. It is onward!—and the step is steady and the tread like that of an earthquake. 'Tis the moving of the proud old host that has never been withstood, and that is now deeply aroused. *Onward* then be the word! *Onward*, and yet *onward*, till our victorious eagles and triumphant drum shall announce another battle won for States Rights and Constitutional equality, by the invincible Democracy of Virginia.

Our opponents *feel* the coming result. Some of them indeed boast of what to-morrow will bring forth, and some doubtless are sincere. But these know not how to read the signs. Nay, in themselves they exhibit the signs, but they do it unconscientiously. Their instinct is at work though their judgment may still be at fault. When a storm is in the sky, the birds seek shelter before a cloud has appeared,—they know not why. When an earthquake is preparing, the cattle tremble before the earth has rocked. Instinct teaches them that something is coming. Among men we call it a presentiment,—the shadow cast by a coming event.

Thus it is in our present political struggle. The defeat of our opponents is seen in their growing irritation,—in the disparaging remarks and the unjust representations in which they can scarcely help indulging concerning the Democracy. They find it hard to do justice. They find it hard to be pleasant. In this they give evidence that they feel a pressure which perhaps they do not yet perceive. "I was sanguine, but I was *cross*," said the brilliant Judge Duer, in accounting for the failure of his confident prediction that Clay would be elected over Polk. "I am sanguine now that Taylor will be elected," (this was in 1848,) "and I am in a good humour." "It makes a wonderful difference," he said; and the result seemed to prove it, for Taylor swept us from the field.

Our Democrats now are sanguine, good-natured, and enthusiastic,—in fact a merry, happy band. Now is the time to join! Come in, ye brother Democrats of the Douglas "persuasion," as Nat Macon used to say,—come in! Don't stay out in the cold. You'll certainly get cross if you do,—some of you are a little so now, and fast getting worse. And ye Whigs,—smooth your brows, and fling down your bells, and join with us. It will help your digestion, and you'll find us better fellows than you think. The fact is, our party has always shown a liking for you, and just now our wide-spread arms and genial feelings would embrace you all. Please get out of the way, or we will be obliged to run over you, for you know we can't stop our cars. But jump in, jump in,—there is room for all.

The Oregon Legislature.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 11.—By the overland mail we have dates from Oregon to the 25th ultimo. The State Senate, although without a quorum, went into convention with the House on the 20th, for the election of a U. S. Senator. Twenty unsuccessful ballots were had, after which the House adjourned *sine die*, but the Senate, although not organized, refused to adjourn. Subsequently a portion of the members of the House reassembled and proceeded to business. It was rumored that the six absent or runaway Senators had returned and taken their seats. The question now, however, is whether the House did really adjourn *sine die.*

FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans*, October 10.—The steamship Bienville, from Havana, has arrived at Quarantine. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Stock in port 143,000 boxes, against 115,000 boxes last year. Molasses is quoted at 3½ reals. Freights are dull. Exchange on New York 14½ a 15 per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The Bulletin claims a majority for Curtin of 32,000; and gives the complexion of the Legislature, as follows: Senate, 25 republicans to 8 democrats; House, 67 republicans to 33 democrats. Bailey, dem., is elected to Congress from the 16th district, in the place of Mr. Junkin, republican.—Mr. Stewart, rep., is probably elected from the 20th congressional district, instead of Lazear, dem.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, was president of the Kansas Aid society in 1856. Rather careless nomination for the conservatives of Massachusetts to make.

The Republicans need a school teacher very much.—At their meeting in Knoxville, Ill., a few days since, there was a tent fixed on a wagon with this inscription—

Oald. Abe S. tent. in. The.
BlacK. hook. couR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11th, 1860.

At the election held here yesterday for Municipal Officers, the Reformers swept the entire city by upwards of eight thousand majority. There was not a single American elected.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1860.

Four Democrats and eighteen Republicans have been elected to the United States House of Representatives. The others are uncertain. The Republicans claim a majority of twenty or twenty-five thousand for Curtin for Governor.

OHIO.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 11, 1860.

The Republican State Ticket is elected by about twenty thousand majority, but the Democrats probably gain one member of Congress.

INDIANA.

Returns from twenty counties show large Republican gains. They will probably have from five to ten thousand majority in the State.

FURTHER FROM OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1860.

The published returns confirm the reported loss of Republican congressmen in the ninth, fifteenth and seventeenth districts. The Republicans gain a congressman in the eleventh district

FROM INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12th, 1860.

Sixty counties heard from indicate a Republican majority of fifteen thousand. The Legislature stands on joint ballot eighty-seven Republicans to sixty-three Democrats.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 17th, 1860.

The Prince of Wales announces his intention of revisiting this country, and traveling through the Southern States.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12th, 1860.

The steamship North Briton has arrived from Liverpool. [The N. B. was advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 4th inst.—JOUR.] All but the weekly cotton report has been anticipated by the Africa's news.

Cotton.—The sales of the week reached 80,000 bales, market closing active and firm. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. The market generally is unchanged. Middling Uplands 6d per lb. Stock in port 913 000 bales; of which 716,000 bales are American.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 16th, 1860.

The steamship Arabia has been boarded off Cape Race. She brings dates to the 7th, received via Queenstown, Ireland.

It is reported that Garibaldi had obtained a victory along his whole line. He had taken two thousand prisoners and invited Victor Emanuel to assume the government. The Pope calls upon the Catholic powers for assistance. [NOTE.—We suppose this victory was obtained at Capua where the Neapolitan troops had made a stand and repulsed the Garibaldians. The government of Naples is that which Victor Emanuel is invited to assume.—JOURNAL.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6th, 1860.

Cotton is buoyant, and all qualities have slightly advanced; middling and lower qualities improved most.—Sales for the week of 111,000 bales. Fair Orleans 7⅝d.; Middling do., 6½d.; Fair Uplands 7d.; Middling do. 6¼d. Stock in port 835,000 bales, of which 660,000 are American.

Flour is dull, and difficult to sell. Wheat steady—Corn quiet but steady. Rice is firm, with an improved demand.

Rosin firm at 5s. 3d. a 5s. 5d.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s. 9d. a 32s.

Consols closed at 93 a 93¼.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1860.

[At the close yesterday.]

Cotton closed firm at an advance of ⅛c. per lb. Middling Uplands 11⅛ a 11¼ cents. Flour quiet; Southern $5 85 a $6 per bbl. Wheat has declined 1c. per bushel. Corn dull; mixed 71 a 71½. Spirits Turpentine dull at 41 a 43c. Rosin dull at $1 46 a 1 47½. Rice firm at 4½ a 4¾c.

Further by the City of Baltimore.

The Steamer City of Baltimore arrived at New York on the 9th., as already reported by telegraph. From our Northern exchanges we gather the following additional items received via Queenstown, up to the 27th ult.

Official despatches say that the Garibaldians after a short combat occupied the suburbs of the Porta Pla of Ancona. The enemy with 4 pieces of cannon was defending the gates of the town.

Orders had been received at Toulon to prepare a considerable number of steamers for the conveyance of troops.

It was reported that three steamers were expected at Malta with reinforcements from England.

Letters from Athens announce demonstrations by the students in front of the King's palace with cries of "down with King Otho!" "Down with Austria!"—Some cries were "Napoleon forever!"

Two Turkish war vessels were at St. Jean D'Acre, and the commander declared that he would open fire upon the town on the slightest attempt to create a disturbance.

There were great misery and mortification at Constantinople. The Treasury had deferred payment of interest on the public securities.

Exchange on London had risen 14 per cent.

SHANGHAE, August 2.—The rebels have taken Natscong City in the Silk Districts.

An American named West undertook to recapture Shinghoo, but failed, and was wounded in the attempt.

The allies left for Peiho on the 25th of July. They were to take the fort before treating. A French division had landed at Pehtang.

A severe engagement had occurred with the Pirates, in which two hundred were slain and two European leaders captured.

PARIS, Thursday.—The Sardinian Minister had an audience with the Emperor yesterday to take leave.—The Legation was left in charge of the First Secretary.

General Goyon had issued an order of the day declaring his resolution to defend the Pope to the last extremity.

An Envoy from Rome was said to have arrived at Paris with the Pope's ultimatum to the effect that if France don't interfere to prevent the further progress of the Piedmontese, he will leave Rome forthwith.

The King of Naples had executed General Salonza at Gaeta for high treason.

Victor Emanuel was about to go to Bologna.

Ledru Rollin was in Naples.

Fort Pelage and Ancona had been taken by assault by the Sardinians.

Arrival of the California Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPHS, Oct. 10.—The pony express arrived to-night with California dates to Sept. 29th. At San Francisco coffee and raw sugars were advancing. A strong trade demand for Rio coffee is reported with sales at 15½ a 16½ cents. Butter was drooping rapidly, and quoted at 26 a 28 cents. Domestic liquors had still an upward tendency. There was less doing in wheat, no vessels being available for shipments. Prices are unchanged.

On the 27th ult. the old Musical Hall building, Montgomery and Brush streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.

The first ton of silver ore from the New Oozo mines arrived at San Francisco on the 27th. It is of the highest degree of richness.

The ship George Lee has been chartered for Hong Kong—taking a cargo of flour and wheat.

FLORA TEMPLE AGAIN A WINNER.—*Syracuse, Oct.* 13.—In a match to-day between Flora Temple and George N. Patchin, the mare was again the victor.—Time—2.26½—2.25½—2.26.

Further from Europe by the Africa.

Our exchanges contain some additional items by the steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 29th ult.

The steamers Bavaria and City of Manchester arrived out on the 29th, and the steamer America on the 30th.

The steamer Palestine took fire at her dock, but the flames were extinguished with but slight damage.

There is nothing new of importance in the position of the Italian question.

The Sardinians continued the siege of Ancona, and had taken another fort.

A ministerial crisis at Naples is reported. The Cabinet had resigned.

Ancona capitulated on the 29th to the Sardinians, and Gen. Lamoriciere had been made a prisoner of war with his whole garrison.

Victor Emanuel would leave for Florence and Bologna on the 29th.

A majority of the Cardinals are reported to have recommended the Pope to leave Rome.

Additional French troops have been ordered to Rome, and the French outposts have been placed two miles beyond Rome.

The repulse of the Garibaldians at Capau is confirmed. One account says four hundred were killed and wounded and three hundred made prisoners. Their positions were nevertheless maintained and the attack renewed in force. The king's troops are reported as numbering 50,000 men, and he is evidently determined to show fight.

Signor Cenfonti is about to form a new ministry at Naples, professing extreme opinions.

The text of Lord John Russell's warning to Sardinia not to attack Venetia is published.

The India and China mails for the United States are on board the Africa.

FROM HAVANA—THE SLAVE STEAMER CITY OF NORFOLK.—*New York, Oct.* 13.—The steamer De Soto, from Havana on the 8th instant, had arrived. The steamer City of Norfolk had landed eight hundred negroes on the coast, and was then sent to sea with a full head of steam on, the valves cut and feed pipes open, with the expectation that she would founder; but she went ashore, which led to the capture of five hundred of the negroes and crew. The latter were sent to Key West by the American Consul.

Sugars were quiet at Havana.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—*Washington*, Oct. 15.—Judge Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with other gentlemen of the Indian Office, returned to-day from the country of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, where he has had a talk with the peaceful tribes. He also had talks with some cheifs of the hostile bands of Camanches and Kioways, who expressed a disposition to make new treaties, but who were assured that their violations of old ones by robberies and murders would be severely punished by the government.

In the judgment of the Indian Office, some other tribes nearer our western frontier will require punishment to bring them to their senses. The Indians generally with whom Judge Greenwood came in contact expressed themselves as having no fears from the operations of soldiers of the regular army, their movements and positions being always thoroughly known.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.—*Binghamton, N. Y.*, Oct. 15.—Three inches of snow fell here last night, but it is fast disappearing this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Dispatches from the mountain regions of this State report a brisk fall of snow last night.

No Fusion in Pennsylvania.

READING, Oct. 13.—The Reading democratic executive (Breckinridge) committee met here yesterday, and adopted a resolution rescinding the action of the said committee at its meetings in Philadelphia and at Cresson, and recommending the democrats of the State to support the electoral ticket as adopted by the democratic State convenvention at Reading, on March 1st. Amendatory resolutions providing for the appointment of committees to confer with the constitutional Union and Douglas parties were rejected. The committee then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTH STAR, *with Nearly Two Million of Dollars in Treasure—Termination of the Revolution in Costa Rica—Ex-President Mora Shot.—New York, Oct.* 14.—The steamer North Star arrived here last night, with $1,970,000 in specie, from California, the shipments made per steamers John L. Stephens and Uncle Sam. The John L. Stephens broke her machinery when near Acapulco, and was towed in by the sloop of war Cyane. The passengers and specie were transferrend to the steamer Uncle Sam and brought to Panama.

The California dates are to Sept. 21st.

Affairs were quiet and orderly on the Isthmus. The American and British forces were in joint possession, but probably would soon be withdrawn.

The forces of ex-President Mora had been beaten by the Costa Rican government troops. Mora, Gen. Canas and others had been shot, and the revolution thus brought to a termination.

The ship Horsburg, from Callao for Hampton Roads, has been sunk in the Pacific, and the Captain and crew had arrived at Juan Fernandez in small boats.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The election in Mississippi last week was only for local officers, but according to the Jackson Mississippian, the returns indicate a Breckinridge majority of about 20,000.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD DOLLARS FROM CIRCULATION.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of a recent date, says:

"We regret to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officers of the United States Mint, persist in the stupendous folly, if not something worse, of recoining the convenient and useful currency of gold dollars into "double eagles," to oblige the New York exporters of specie on the one hand, and the New York and New England issuers of small notes on the other.—If there were no demand for the small gold coin there might be some reason for the waste of labor, and other loss, in the recoinage into pieces of a denomination more convenient to exporters. But such is not the fact. By our city banks, and by banks and individuals all over those States where small notes are prohibited, an opportunity is offered for the circulation of small coin, the gold dollars are in urgent demand. The mint here is now at work on *three millions* of these gold dollars from the Sub-Treasury at New York, recoining them into twenty dollars pieces, and persist in continuing the work, notwithstanding parties have freely offered them the larger coin in exchange for the dollars being melted up.

AMERICAN NAVAL SKILL.—A letter from Beirut, Syria, says:

The "General Admiral," the magnificent Russian frigate, built in America, is now lying before the city, the admiration of all nautical men and the wonder of the fleet. The Russians are exceedingly proud of this beautiful vessel, which travels with great speed. Eight and ten miles an hour is considered as a very good gait for a huge vessel of war, but the "General Admiral" skims the sea at the rate of fourteen miles per hour with perfect ease, and is capable of more rapid propulsion through the water, in case of need. And what is still more unusual with such vessels, her capacity for carrying coal is immense, which is a very great desideratum in a steam ship-of-war.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—Among the inscriptions upon the banners which were carried in the procession at the great Black Republican meeting in Pittsburg were the following:

"*The South, the Austria of the United States.*" "*The Irrepressible Conflict.*" "*We honor the Memory of John Brown.*"

But there is, we think with a cotemporary, no significance in these inscriptions. Like the vengeance-breathing speeches of Seward, Sumner, Lovejoy, and Carl Shurz, (who denounced the dead fathers of American independence as "hypocrites" and "humbuggers,") and, like the bitter Southern-hating articles of the entire Republican press, they are the idle expressions of "small politicians" and "small newspapers." That's all.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS AGAINST THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—The last number of Brownson's Review, in an article on the "Rights of the Temporal," joins in the cry for the unity of Italy, and the success of the revolution, asking the Pope, for the good of his native country, to leave the ranks of temporal rulers. The Freeman's Journal, the quondam organ of Bishop Hughes, has also spoken in the same tone—so that the leading Catholic weekly, and the only Catholic quarterly of the country seem to be virtually battling in the ranks of Garibaldi against the head of the Catholic world.—*Exchange Paper.*

'Are you prepared to pay me that bill?' said the landlord of one of the hotels at Ramsgate, the other day, to a guest of his who seemed to evince a decided and practical preference to the credit system. 'Certainly, I'll pay it,' was the reply, 'as soon as I get a remittance from home. But why so uneasy? Am I not putting up with you?' 'Yes,' said Boniface, 'I know you are putting up with me; but I'll be darned if I'm going to *put up with you*, unless I get my money.'

Terrible Torture—The Shower Bath.

The prisons of Naples, as far as exquisite torture is concerned, do not exceed in horror the New York State prison at Sing Sing. A New York paper gives an account of the application of the shower bath to Tom Kelly, a desperate villain, who recently led an attempt to escape from the institution. It says:

His was no ordinary case. Half a dozen keepers surrounded his cell when he came out of it, and followed him to the shower bath. Half a dozen men armed to the teeth, conducted him to the scene of his sufferings, where were waiting half a dozen more to conquer him should he make the slightest demonstration of resistance.

Kelly came into the room, pale and livid. The lips were compressed, the eyes sunken and half closed, and the cheek bones projected more prominently than in ordinary cases, from the compression of his jaws.

"Take off your clothes, sir!" said the keeper.

The mandate was obeyed without a reply; and he stripped himself naked, and entered the bath. A convict who stood by fixed his feet in the stocks, his hands in the armlets, and his head under the bath. As soon as he was placed under it he shook his head, as much as to say, "I've got to suffer." The water was allowed to trickle down his face and warm his body for a few minutes before the bath fell upon his head. At length it fell. Tom bore it well, not a shiver of the legs, not a muscular movement of the hands or fingers, not a single cry of distress, although he was actually being drowned for about five minutes.

"You bear it well, Tom," said one of the keepers, after the first five minutes had elapsed, and time had been given him to recuperate.

"It's awful," was Tom's reply; "but I can't ask for mercy."

Down came the water again, and for five minutes longer the gurgling sounds of a strangulated man were audible, and, when he was exhausted, the cord was let up and the water stopped. A few minutes of release was granted, and down came the water again and the scene was more terrible than the worst execution we had ever witnessed. At length, congestion of the brain was threatened, and a "hiss" from the physician brought the third scene to a close. Several minutes were allowed the unfortunate man to recover, but the punishment was too terrible to witness to the end, and we left. He had been fifteen minutes under the shower; but had twenty-five minutes of the same to endure when we left; and for the next forty days the same sort of punishment will be meted out to him, unless he dies under the hands of the keeper.

It was an awful spectacle to witness this man under the bath. Every muscle contracted and became corded; sometimes the hands would become convulsed, and every nerve strained, when there would follow a relaxation. Then the water would cease to pour, and then would appear the sufferings of the culprit; the retching and vomiting of water, which had swelled the body up like a dropsical invalid. Hanging is nothing to the torture of the shower bath. The man subjected to the bath for half an hour suffers ten times the amount of pain caused by strangulation, for the simple reason that just as consciousness is about leaving, and when he would be happy to die, he is brought back to realization of his sufferings and unhappy position.

After Kelly had been showered, and taken to his cell, the keeper turned round, and with a malignant smile exclaimed, "We'll subdue him." Outsiders, from that single expressive sentence, may guess at the rule in Sing Sing.

England and America.

The London Chronicle of the 6th September, contains an interesting article on the relations of Young America and Old England, the principal points of which will be found below:

The government and people of the United States are at the present time occupied with completing the census of the country, and it is expected, from returns which have already been received from some parts of the Union, that the population will be found to be equal to what we must still continue to call "mother country." Whatever may have been the conduct of the parent toward the child, or the child toward the parent, and although the Americans live no longer under the parental roof, their natural relation towards each other still stands out broadly, distinctly, and unalterably. Young America is the sturdy, noble, and freedom-loving son of Old *England*; and Englishmen regard the progress of *America* with an interest which they do not feel in other nations, and are proud of the progress and prosperity of the youthful country. The history of no other nation in the world exhibits such marvellous rapidity of growth as that of Young America. It is but little more than two centuries since the oldest of the States which now make up the great confederation received its first permanent colony from England, and Americans have not yet celebrated the first centenary of their national existence. The commerce of America now extends to every country, and it possesses a commercial marine which falls short only of that of the Old Country, and far exceeds that of any other nation. Like the country from which it sprang, America offers a safe refuge for the political exile and an asylum for the oppressed of every nation, and the ample shield of its protection extends over the humblest citizen in the most distant region of the earth. The redundant labor and capital of the Old World find profitable employment with this young and prosperous community, and adventurous spirits from all countries, impelled by the desire for wealth, and crowds flying from the poverty and tyranny of their native lands, merge their political and natural differences in the proud title of citizen of the United States. The dense forests, which in the time of our grandfathers were unbroken solitudes, and the wide prairies which were the hunting grounds of savages, are now waving corn fields, the capitals of flourishing States, and the crowded seats of native manufactures, or the busy marts of trade.

The foreign commerce of the United States is now so extensive that it required in 1858—the last year for which we have complete returns—not less than 21,759 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 6,605,045 tons, native and foreign, which carried to the various ports cargoes from foreign countries. And there sailed from those ports, with cargoes of American or foreign produce and manufactures, which were exchanged for those received from other countries, 21,279 ships, with an aggregate burden of 6,802,792 tons. The crews employed in the American vessels thus engaged numbered 142,234 and in the foreign ships 103,556, making a total of nearly a quarter of a million men deriving their subsistence from the conveyance to and from the United States and other countries of the articles which enter into its foreign trade. With one exception, there is no country in the world which affords so much occupation to mercantile shipping as this young America.—The exception is, of course, "Old England." During the same year, 1858, there were 97,543 British and foreign ships which entered and cleared the ports of the British empire, and these had an aggregate tonnage of 22,309,981 tons. If we look a little closer into the figures representing the shipping in trade of both countries, we shall find that America employs very nearly an equal proportion of native and foreign ships—the native being 11,859, and the foreign 11,179—and in the trade of the United Kingdom the British ships number 51,970, and the foreign but 45,573. In the possession of ships America is almost as rich as the United Kingdom. The vessels that carry the stars and stripes have an aggregate tonnage of 5,048,807, while those bearing the colors of the Old country amount to 5,609,623 tons. Of the American vessels, the tonnage of which is given above, not less than 2,361,595 tons are engaged in the coasting trade. Of steam vessels the United States is ahead of the United Kingdom, and possesses 729,390 tons, as against 498,415 tons.

No other "material guarantee" is required for the preservation of peace between Young America and Old England than is afforded by that stupendous commerce which has grown up between the two countries, Governments may change their policy and become involved in the technicalities of those small disputes which must ever arise in the management of the affairs of two great nations possessing so many points of common interest; but the producers and the consumers on each side of the Atlantic have cemented an alliance so powerful that it cannot be broken, and have formed friendships which will endure so long as freedom and progress shall continue to be the watchwords of enlightened civilization.

Proof of Rationality.—A man residing in a New England town, at some distance from a near relative, received a message, one cold evening in December to hasten to his residence, as he was in a dying state.—When he arrived, he was told that his relative was a little better, but that his reason had entirely left him.—The sick man presently turned his head, saying, in a faint voice:

"Who is that?"

He was informed that it was his relative.

"Oh, ah," said he, "yes, yes. He must be a-cold.—Make him a good warm toddy—yes, a toddy."

"I guess he ain't crazy," said the visitor to the friends standing round; "he talks very rationally."

The Brighton (Eng.) Guardian records the death of a clerk named Bellringer, in that town, from sucking his pen. A slight wound in his lip being open, the ink produced erysipelas and death.

Epigram.—The Rail Splitters.

Quoth Abe to Steve, "I cannot fail,
I'm bound to fill *that* station;
Long, long ago, I split the rail
To fence this mighty nation."

"Of what *you've* split don't talk to me,"
Quoth Steve, with chuckle hearty,
"I've split old Jackson's hickory tree,
The democratic party."

The Rescue of the Connaught's Passengers.—*A Gallant Baltimorean.*—Capt. John Wilson, the gallant commander of the brig Minnie Schiffer, who rescued the five hundred and ninety-one souls from the burning steamship Connaught, is said to be a native of Baltimore, his wife residing in New Orleans, where he makes his home when not at sea. He is about 50 years of age, and in his social relations, no less than among his seafaring acquaintances, he is distinguished for his urbanity and great kindliness of character. All the rescued passengers, including Mr. Newman, the American consul at St. Johns, speak in terms of great admiration of the heroic conduct of Captain Wilson in remaining by the burning wreck. When the different boats' crews had become exhausted by their fatigueing labors in rescuing the passengers, or were paralyzed with dread of the blazing ship, and the danger of approaching her, he encouraged the desponding seamen, and urged them to continue their humane efforts. The Minnie Schiffer is named after the child of the owner, whose name will be associated in history with one of the noblest acts of humanity. She is about 193 tons register, but a second deck, which has been put on, makes her, by carpenter's measurement, about 300 tons. She is 108 feet long, 25 feet 10 inches breadth of beam, and 7 feet 5 inches depth of hold. That five hundred and ninety-one human beings were crowded upon the decks of so small a vessel is almost incredible. The present was her first voyage across the Atlantic. During the Mexican war Capt. Wilson commanded the transport schooner Magnolia, and landed the first cargo of munitions at Tampico.

The rescued passengers have subscribed $500 to procure testimonials for Capt. Wilson and Thomas Conanton, his first officer.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Resources of the South.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in reviewing the election in that State, remarks:

Conservative Pennsylvania seems disposed to join herself to that Northern Abolition party, which, if true to its professions, must dissolve the Union.

When it breaks the chief bonds of Union as formed by the Constitution, the South will have nothing left it but to *declare, to promulgate* what the North has *actually done.* When the North commits that high-handed act, then the South will declare Free trade, and make treaties with European powers, giving them priority and preference, and excluding Northern products, manufactures and ships. The North will thus be left to support itself, and to compete with Europe.

The South may then invite the idle artisans and manufacturers of the North to come to them, where they will have employment. Now, of every six dollars earned by the South, four of them are paid to the North.—The South can exchange with Europe her Cotton and her Tobacco for whatever she wants; the North will have nothing comparatively to exchange. *There is nothing whatever which the South now receives from the North which it cannot get cheaper elsewhere. The North can nowhere else get what it now gets from the South.*—In these two sentences there are volumes of suggestions.

What a Good Prince can Do.—According to all accounts the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz was an old trump. While all the rest of the German sovereigns, without a single exception, sought their pride in being leaders of troops rather than civil governors, and testified this feeling by never appearing in public otherwise than in military uniform, Prince George steadfastly clung to his plain black coat and his civil duties, and employed his army in road making and drain cutting. Of course the good Grand Duke was vastly laughed at on account of these doings by the princely martinets of the neighboring countries; but he appeared to take little notice of their sneers, and never went visiting them, nor sent out invitations. In his little threadbare suit of black he was seen trotting day after day for more than half a century, the streets of his capital, now stepping into the shop of a baker and examining the size and quality of the loaves and then again looking into a crowded schoolhouse to see if the teachers were doing their duty, and his little subjects getting on with their reading, writing, and arithmetic. The duchy of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz is but a very small country, having only about 99,000 inhabitants; but yet it is something to say in favor of the late Grand Duke that he found this country in utter desolation, in ignorance and serfdom, and left it a flourishing little State, within whose confines not a single beggar is to be found, and where every man, woman and child, can read and write, and has something to eat.

"There won't be a darned thing this summer but politics," said Jonathan, who was discussing business matters at the depot with a friend. I tell you that I can't meet anybody but what they're putting inter me bout the Little Giant, the Constitution and Spread Eagle, the Rail-Splitter, and a thundering lot of other names. Consarn it, why the bull-frogs in the pond back of our barn are all on a tilter, bellowing out, 'Old Abe—Old Abe—Illinois—Illinois—put him through, chug.'"

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON?

OUR friends in the country will be visiting Wilmington during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of selecting Clothing for every day and Sunday wear. And in more than one instance, a wedding suit will be wanted. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, and advise the readers of the *Journal* accordingly, that they will find the most desirable stock—the best made—the most approved cut, and, in short, the most desirable Clothing of all qualities—from the finest to the coarsest—at BALDWIN'S Mammoth Clothing House, 38 Market st. Mr. B. directs and superintends the making of all the Clothing he offers, and guarantees every garment perfect. This is one of our best Southern houses, and deserves the patronage of our people.

In addition to outer wear, we noticed the largest assortment of Under Garments we have ever seen in a Southern house, and the prices were certainly reasonable.

The extensive assortment of Trunks for Ladies and Gentlemen is very attractive, and we are informed from a very reliable source, that BALDWIN sells Trunks superior in make to any others in Wilmington, and at prices ten to twenty per cent. below smaller dealers. He keeps a large Trunk Wareroom filled with new styles Trunks and Bags, outside of his Store on Market Street.

Unhesitatingly, we recommend our readers to patronize BALDWIN for articles in his line. You will get what you bargain for, and at a fair price. All articles are as represented. Such is our experience, and we cheerfully give it *pro bono publico.*

Sept. 20th, 1860 4-7t

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The Original Medicine Established in 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "Pulmonic Wafers," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.
May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowly.

From the Troy Budget.
The Siege of Corinth.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:

"The foes that he singly kept at bay,
Out numbered his thin hairs of *Silver Grey.*"

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but *we do know* that under the effects of applications of Heimstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Greys" rapidly become (in appearance at least,) members of "Young America."

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Sept. 24. 16—1m-d&w.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. ROBERT LEE, and Miss FRANCENIA A. SUTTON, daughter of John G. Sutton, Esq., of Bladen County, N. C.

Biblical Recorder copy.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Mr. MARSDEN C. PETERSON, to Miss CARRIE H. WALKER.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., at Wrightsville Sound, ANNA GREEN, daughter of Joseph J. and Jane D. Lippitt, aged 10 months.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., THOMAS BEAL, son of Dr. Thomas B. and Caroline Northrop Carr, aged four months and one day.

On Waccamaw Lake, Columbus co., N. C., Sept. 30, 1860, little JOHN MOULTON WAYNE, son of Wm. W. and H. A. Wayne, aged 8 mos. and 24 days.

NOTICE.

I HAVE LOST OR MISLAID a Constable's Receipt of B. E. Dixon, for One Hundred Dollars, with interest from 10th of May, 1859, against Thomas Hammons, Principal, and John W. Williams and B. H. Petteway endorser. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Receipt.

J. W. HARDISON.
Golden Place, N. C., Oct. 18, 1860. 8-1t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Parker & Munson, vs. Claussen & Carbonell. } September Term, 1860.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal" for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy plaintiffs' debt and costs. Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Cl'k.

Oct. 18, 1860. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]—8-6w

TO LAND BUYERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL, without reserve, sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, 25TH OF OCTOBER NEXT, all his LANDS lying in Robeson county, consisting of three tracts—viz: The Home Tract, on which he resides, containing three hundred and sixty-five acres, on which there is a neat and commodious Dwelling House, with all necessary out-buildings, together with a Cotton Gin and Press. This tract is within half a mile of the Station at the "Red Banks," on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road. Also, another tract, about one mile from the above Station, containing four hundred and sixty acres, good Farming and Turpentine Land. A third tract, situated and being in that famous Cotton section, "The Ashpole Region," containing four hundred and thirty acres. This last named tract is also about eight miles from the Red Banks.

Persons in want of Land will do well to attend at my residence at the above specified time, as bargains may be obtained.

At the same time and place I will also sell to the highest bidder, my stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagon, Carriage, Buggy, Crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms at sale. EDWARD McCALLUM.
Gilopolis, Robeson co., N. C., Oct. 18, 1860. 8 1t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale some fourteen hundred acres of land, situated within two miles of Faison's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. There is a fine orchard of the best fruit trees, now bearing well, that can be found in the State; and one of the best Springs of water, within fifty yards of the mansion house, to be found in the eastern part of the State. It is naturally one of the handsomest situations in eastern Carolina.

Duner Faison's Academy is only one-half mile distant, in the midst of as good society as there is in North Carolina. A further description is unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first having examined for himself.

GEORGE W. HUFHAM.
Oct. 18. 8-2t*.

NOTICE.

I WOULD SELL five or six hundred acres of Land off the upper part of my Plantation, on Cape Fear, adjoining the Maulsby Tract at White Hall. Running from the River to my back line, there is some low land cleared, and some very rich meadow land to clear, with back lands attached, a suitable distance from the River to build on for health.

I will sell the above property on reasonable terms, my object in selling is that I have more land than I want.

CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Oct. 18. 8-6t.

ALMANACS FOR 1861,
Oct. 17. At KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

WACHOVIA MILLS FLOUR.
SUPPLIES constantly receiving, and for sale by
Oct. 17. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

VINEGAR.
PHILADELPHIA Clarified Cider Vinegar, a superior article, for sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.
Oct. 17.

FULTON MARKET BEEF.
IN HALF-BBLS., an extra article. For sale by
Oct. 17. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

COFFEE.
RIO, Laguayra and Java. For sale by
Oct. 17. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!
50 BOXES EXTRA. Just received and for sale by
Oct. 17. T. H. McKOY & CO.

MULLETS—MULLETS.
AN EXTRA LOT, in Oak and Pine bbls. Just received and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
Oct. 17.

TO PLANTERS OR TURPENTINE MAKERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to obtain a situation as Overseer on a farm, or in Turpentine. The best of references given. Address JOHN CARR,
Oct. 16.—35-9t.8-1t. Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., N. C.

ARCH'D SMALL. JOHN SMALL.
Dr. A. & J. SMALL,
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
Office on Princess Street, first floor of the Journal buildings, Wilmington, N. C.
June 22, 1860.—247&44-tf.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

DR. A. J. SHRIVER, late of Baltimore, having permanently settled in Wilmington, and associated with Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, to take charge of and practice Mechanical Dentistry, exclusively, respectfully tenders his services to the public and solicits patronage, and in so doing promises to give entire satisfaction to every patron, with any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired.

The Hard Rubber or Vulcanite work, which under many circumstances is for various reasons far preferable to every other variety now in use, will be put up from a single Tooth to an entire set in the most perfect manner, and on such terms as shall be agreeable to all parties.

Extensive practical experience in Mechanical Dentistry for the past ten years is deemed sufficient to justify a promise of satisfactory success in every operation.

In the event of a failure to give perfect satisfaction no compensation for services will be required.

☞ Prices reduced, and shall be regulated so as to meet the wants and necessities of all who may desire Artificial Teeth.

Persons troubled with defection plate work who may wish to exchange for the Vulcanite or any other style can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

September 13th, 1860. 7&4-tf

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS
AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

CARMILLE, or the Camelia Lady, by Dumas;
The Little Beauty, by Mrs. Grey;
Say and Seal, by the author of Wide Wide World;
How Could He Help It, or the Heart Triumphant, by Ree;
What Will He Do With It, by Bulwer;
The Norman in White, by Wilkie Collins;
Pioneer Preachers and People of the Mississippi, by Milburn;
The Household Bouvienie, by a Southern Lady;
Our Living Representative Men;
Beulah, by Mrs. Evans, of Mobile;
Rutledge, by a Southern authoress;
Ten Years Amongst the Mail Bags, by Holbrook;
Nemesis, by Marion Harland. [oct. 16.

COFFEE—COFFEE.
100 BAGS COFFEE from the late importation, for sale at small advance on cargo sales, by
Oct. 17. WORTH & DANIEL.

AT NO. 2 GRANITE ROW.

WHITE BEANS;	Split Peas;
Fulton Market Mess Beef;	Pork;
New No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;	Salmon;
Smoked Beef and Tongues;	Tongues and Sounds;
North Carolina Lard and Bacon;	Choice Butter.
Oct. 17.	WORTH & DANIEL.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

WE are offering a larger stock of Hats, Caps, Canes, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c., &c., than ever before, and at lower prices.

We have improved our facilities for purchasing direct from manufacturers, and can now offer to merchants goods in our line as low as any Jobbing House in the Union. We ask an examination of our stock and prices.

MYERS & MOORE,
Wholesale and Retail Hatters, 34 Market street.
Oct. 17.

WOOL HATS! WOOL HATS!! WOOL HATS!!!

HEAVY CLOTH CAPS—heavy Cloth Caps;
Heavy Plush Caps. 500 dozen at low prices.
Oct. 17. MYERS & MOORE.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price
Beeswax, ℔ lb.	30 @ .31
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50 @ 7 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00 @12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 25 @ 1 80
New	2 00 @ 2 15
Candles, ℔ lb. Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	20 @ 24
Sperm	35 @ 50
Coffee, ℔ lb. Java	17 @ 20
Laguayra	14 @ 15
Rio	15½@ 16½
St. Domingo	12½@ 13½
Cotton, ℔ lb. ord. to mid'g	10 @ 10½
strict mid'g	10½@ 10¾
good mid'g	10¾@ 11
Cotton Bagging, ℔ yard	13½@ 14
Rope, ℔ lb.	7½@ 7¾
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel	90 @ 95
Domestics, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8 @ 9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½@ 20
Eggs, ℔ doz.	20 @ 22
Feathers, ℔ lb.	50 @ 55
Fish, ℔ bbl., Mullets	7 00 @ 8 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00@18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @14 00
do. No. 3	8 50 @11 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @ 3 50
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00 @ 6 50
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	0 00 @ 7 75
Superfine	0 00 @ 7 50
Fine	0 00 @ 7 25
Cross	0 00 @ 7 00
Glue, ℔ lb.	12 @ 20
Gunny Bags	10 @ 18
Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.	3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	60 00
Super. Lime	@50 00
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl.	1 25
Per ton	9 00 @10 00
Grain, ℔ bushel, Corn	55 @ 65
Oats	41 @ 45
Pease, Cow	75 @ 80
Do. B. Eye	0 95 @ 1 00
Wheat, red	0 00 @ 0 00
do. white	0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough	00 @ 1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0 @ 5¼
Hides, ℔ lb., Green	5½@ 6
Dry	7½@ 9
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	1 05 @ 1 10
N. River	85 @ 90
Iron, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½@ 00
American, ref.	3½@ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	75 00@77 50
Swede	5½@ 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	75 @ 80
do. fm store	90 @ 1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards	00 00 @12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 8 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @16 00
planed	18 00 @19 00
clear	25 00 @30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @15 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00 @15 00
re-sawed	16 00 @17 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	24 @ 26
do. Bbls.	30 @ 32
N. Orleans	50 @ 55

Article	Price
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic. Whiskey	28 @ 35
N. E. Rum	35 @ 40
Gin	37 @ 45
Brandy	40 @ 50
do. Apple	75 @ 1 00
do. Peach	1 00@ 1 50
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., *Virgin	0 00 @ 2 08
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 60
*Hard	0 00 @ 1 30
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 15
do. in order	2 40 @ 2 50
Pitch do.	0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale	2 00 @ 3 00
do. No. 1	1 25 @ 1 75
do. No. 2	1 10 @ 1 15
do. No. 3	1 05 @ 0 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	38 @ 40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @ 30
Nails, ℔ lb., Cut	3½@ 4
Wrought	10 @ 12½
Oils, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
Pea Nuts, bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bush.	70 @ 80
Irish, do.	00 @ 1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 00 @ 2 25
Provisions, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	15 @ 15½
Middlings	00 @ 13½
Shoulders	12 @ 12½
Hog round	13 @ 13½
Western Bacon, Middlings	12½@ 13
Shoulders	10½@ 11
N. C. Lard	13 @ 14
West'n do.	13 @ 13½
Butter	20 @ 27
Cheese	12 @ 13
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	21 50 @22 00
Clear do.	00 00 @00 00
Butt	17 00 @18 00
Beef, Mess	15 00 @16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @20 00
Poultry, Chickens, live	15 @ 30
do. dead	00 @ 00
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @ 00
Sheep, ℔ head, Lambs	1 50 @ 2 25
Mutton	1 50 @ 2 25
Salt, Alum, ℔ bush.	25 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	1 00@ 1 05
do. fm store	1 15@ 1 20
fine	2 00 @ 2 25
Sugar, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	8 @ 9
New Orleans	8 @ 9
Muscovado	7 @ 9
Loaf & crush'd	10½@ 12
C. Yellow	9½@ 10
Granulated	11 @ 11½
Soap, ℔ lb.	4½@ 7½
Shingles, ℔ M., Contract	4 00 @ 6 00
Common	2 00 @ 2 50
Staves, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00@16 00
Timber, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime	9 00 @12 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 7 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10 @ 12
Tobacco, ℔ lb., Common	14 @ 20
Medium	25 @ 30
Fine	45 @ 50
Wool, ℔ lb.	17 @ 20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin do	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do	00	00 @ 55
Flour do	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale	00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	00 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	00	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 2 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17TH, 1860.

Turpentine—By reference to our table of sales below, it will be seen that prices were unsettled in the early part of the week, on Saturday sales having been made at $2 60 for yellow dip, $2 08 for virgin, and $1 30 for hard, per 280 lbs.—which is an advance on former quotations for soft of 10 cents—the market closing steady on that day at above figures. The quantity coming to market is unusually light for the season, and is insufficient for the demand from distillers, and we also note some enquiry for shipment. The increased firmness in the market may cause some parcels to be brought in, but as yet little can reach here from above tide-way, owing principally to the low stage of the water courses. The arrivals and sales for the week ended this morning foot up only 1,528 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday,	50	$2 50	$2 00	$1 25
Do.	125	2 55	2 04	1 27½
Friday,	130	2 55	2 04	1 27½
Saturday,	425	2 60	2 08	1 30
Monday,	430	2 60	2 08	1 30
Tuesday,	268	2 60	2 08	1 30
Wednesday	100	2 60	2 08	1 30

Spirits Turpentine—The market for this article has ruled steady during the week ended to-day, and former quotations have been maintained. The stock in receivers' hands is quite small, and about all that can be reached is readily taken by buyers at 40 cents for New York bbls., and 38 cents per gallon for straight lots. The transactions have been light, footing up only 1,400 bbls. for the week, as follows:

Wednesday.	400 bbls.	at 38	cts. per gallon.		
Thursday...	100	" " 38	" " "		
Do.	50	" " 40	" " "		for N. Y. bbls.
Friday,	100	" " 38	" " "		
Saturday,	200	" " 40	" " "	"	
Tuesday.	100	" " 38	" " "		
Do.	200	" " 40	" " "	"	
Wednesday.	50	" " 38	" " "		
Do.	200	" " 40	" " "	"	

Rosin—No change of importance has taken place in the market for either grade since our review of Wednesday last. For No. 1 there is a moderate demand at former prices, but the transactions have been confined to small lots for the week (in all about 500 bbls.) at prices ranging from $1 50 to $1 75 per bbl. for fine quality. In No. 2 no sales have been reported, and our quotations in table are therefore merely nominal. For the Common article the market has ruled inactive under the advices received, and sales cannot be effected unless at a reduced price. On Wednesday last a lot of 1000 bbls. went at $1 05 per 310 lbs., but no sales have since taken place. The market is in an unsettled condition, and any quotation we might offer at present could be considered as only nominal.

Tar—None has been brought to market since our last, and therefore we have no sales to report. There is a moderate demand from buyers, and we continue to quote at $2 15 per bbl.

Beef Cattle and Sheep.—Both continue to be brought in slowly, and the market is rather poorly supplied. There is a moderate demand from butchers, and fair quotations are readily obtained for prime quality, delivered here. We quote Beeves at 5½ to 7 cents per lb., and Sheep at $1 50 to $2 50 each.

Barrels.—At present the market appears to be pretty well supplied with empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and in the absence of the usual demand there is a very light business doing, only one or two small lots having sold at $1 80 a $1 85 for selected, and $2 10 a $2 15 for N. Y. make.

Cotton.—During the week just ended the advices from abroad have imparted more firmness to the article here, and the market has ruled active at an advance of ⅛ a ¼ cent over previous quotations. The arrivals since our last have been rather better, though the quantity offering has not been equal to the demand. The sales comprise 544 bales, at prices ranging from 7½ to 11 cents for stained to middling fair, as follows: 7 bales at 7½ cents; 7 do. at 10½ cents; 4 do. at 10⅜ cents; 16 do. at 10⅝ cents; 114 do. at 10¾ cents; 284 do. at 10⅞ cents; 96 do. at 10⅞ cents; and 16 do. at 11 cents per lb.—the market closing firm, and in favor of sellers.—We quote middling 10⅝ cents, strict middling 10¾ to 10⅞ cts., and good middling 10⅞ to 11 cents.

Corn Meal—A lot of 100 bushels was received from the country a few days since, and sold at 90 cents per bushel.

Coffee—The market rules firm, and there is a moderate business doing in the small way from store at quotations in table. The cargo of 2,000 bags Rio previously reported on market, was sold at auction on Saturday at 14¼ a 15½ cents, 4 mos., as follows: 18 bags at 14¼; 20 do. at 14⅜; 119 do. at 14½; 97 do. at 15; 34 do. at 15⅛; 11 do. at 15¼; 361 do. at 15⅜; 579 do. at 15¼; 403 do. at 15 9-16; 293 do. at 15¼, and 165 do. at 15⅝ cents—an average of 15.47.

Fish.—Mullets are brought to market slowly, and the supply in dealers hands is exceedingly light. There is a fair enquiry, and parcels meet with ready sale on arrival.—Only one or two small lots received for the week, and sold at $6 75 a $7 for pine, and $8 for oak bbls.

Flour.—During the week just ended we have no important change to report in State brands, though at the close of our enquiries prices have a declining tendency. The usual demand from the trade appears to have become checked, and there is nothing doing except in the retail way. We quote sales of only two or three small parcels of superfine at $7 50 from store, and $7 37½ from wharf—closing inactive at these figures, though there is only a small stock in the hands of dealers. We quote at $7 50 in the small way, and $7 25 in lots; no sales, however, have been reported at lowest price.

Guano.—Is in moderate stock, and sells from store at the following quotations: No. 1 Peruvian $60; Reese's Manipulated $52; American $40; Sombrero $35; Super-phosphate of Lime $50, and Land Plaster $10 per ton.

Grain—For Corn the market continues to rule quiet, but we have no material alteration to report as regards prices. The stock on market is heavy, and sales are exceedly difficult to make unless of prime quality. Only one cargo of 2,250 bushels Hyde county received for the week, which changed hands at 55 cents per bushel;—scarcely any demand exists. We quote at 55 cents for ordinary, and 65 cents for prime quality, suitable for mealing purposes.——Oats and Peas—There is nothing doing in either except in the small way, and our quotations in table are for wholesale prices.——Rice—The market is poorly supplied with *clean* and rules firm at former quotation. One or two small lots have been received by dealers for the week, which are selling from first hands at 5¼ cents per lb.

Hay—Is in moderate stock, and little or no demand from dealers. A lot of 110 bales Northern was received on Monday, but not yet sold.

Lime—Is in fair enquiry, and there is only a moderate stock on market. We quote sales from store at 85 to 95 cts. per cask for common lump, as in quantity.

Molasses.—No late receipts of Cuba, but we notice a moderate stock of former arrivals in the hands of dealers, and there is only a small business doing. We quote hhds. at 24 a 26 cents per gallon, according to quantity.

Potatoes.—Sweet are brought into market quite freely, and sell from carts at 70 to 75 cents per bushel.

Provisions—For N. C. cured Bacon the market continues to rule firm, and high prices are readily obtained. None of consequence received for the past week, and there is very little if any remaining in first hands. A lot of 1200 lbs. was sold a few days since at 13 cents per lb. for hog round, no other sales;—for *hams* there is an active demand, and high rates are paid for a prime article. In Western cured we have nothing of consequence to report. The supply in dealers hands is fully sufficient as but little demand exists at present, and only small sales have taken place from store during the week at 10½ to 11 cents for shoulders, and 12½ to 13 cents per lb. for sides.——Lard—The market is rather better supplied, and prices have declined a shade. We quote small sales of N. C. at 13 cents per lb. in bbls. For price of Western we refer to our table.——Pork—The stock of Northern continues light, and the market rules firm at previous rates. Small sales from store at quotations in table.

Salt.—The market is still poorly supplied with Liverpool ground, and we notice a fair demand from dealers. A lot of 300 sacks was received coastwise in the early part of the week, and sold at $1 05 per sack, 90 days

Shingles.—None of consequence coming in, and little or no demand. We quote nominally at $2 to $2 25 for Common, and $4 to $4 50 for Contract.

Timber—Arrives sparingly, and there is a fair demand for mill purposes. No sales for the week that we hear of, and quotations in table represent last sales.

Freights.—We have no change to make on former quotations; the market, however, rules firmer for coastwise, and prices have a decided upward tendency. See table for last rates paid.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Cotton.—There was a very active demand for the article to-day, which resulted in the sale of 3,733 bales, and when the day closed prices were reported ⅛c. in favor of sellers. This very heavy business, as we understand, was based upon the change in the weather and in anticipation of frost accounts. The prices ranged from 8¾ to 11⅞c.

NEWBERN, Oct. 16.—Turpentine.—Receipts for the week only about 500 bbls. Sales were effected yesterday at $2 90, at which figure the market seems very firm.

Spirits Turpentine.—No sales reported. In absence of sales we quote as nominal, 38 cents for N. Y. packages.

Tar.—Last Sales at $1 80. Not much enquiry.

Rosin—Dull and no change to note in prices.

Cotton.—Several hundred bales received during the week and sold at 10¼, 10⅜ a 10½ cts. per lb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15th.—Cotton is firm, sales of 6,000 bales. Flour is firm, sales of 19,000 bbls., State at $5 40 a $5 50, Ohio $5 90 a $6, Southern $5 ⁸5 a $6. Wheat is less firm, sales of 160,000 bushels, Chicago spring at $1 24 a $1 29, Milwaukee Club $1 30 a $1 33, white Western $1 47 a $1 56, red Carolina $1 42. Corn is quiet, sales of 80,000 bushels at 71½ a 71¾ cents. Pork is firm, Mess at $18 75 a $18 85. Whisky closed firm at 24¼ a 24½ cents. Sugar is steady. Coffee is firm, sales of 1,000 bags at 14¾ cents.—Molasses is unchanged, New Orleans 48 cents. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 41½ cents. Rosin is steady at 42½ a 47½ cents. Rice is firm.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 15.—Bacon 13 @ 15; Cotton—fair to Good, 10 @ 10½; Ordin. to Mid. 7½ @ 8½; Flour—Family, 7 00 @ $7 25; Super. 6 75 @ $7 00; Fine, 6 50 @ $6 75; Scratched, 6 25 @ $6 50; Grain—Corn, $1 00 @ 1 10; Wheat, $1 40 @ 1 50; Oats, 45 @ 50; Peas, $1 00 @ 1 15; Rye, $1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—14 @ 15 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 10 @ 0 00; Virgin, $1 52 @ 0 00; Hard, $0 00 @ 0 80; Spirits, 35½ a 36 cents.

Cotton.—Receipts during the past week have been large; prices fully sustained.

Bacon—Has a declining tendency; sales from wagon, hog round, on Friday, at 12½ to 13.

Flour.—Receipts light; no change.

Turpentine.—We note an advance of 10 cts. per bbl. on yellow dip.

Spirits—Has advanced one cent per gallon since last report. (See table.)

Marine Intelligence

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 10—Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, from N. York, to E. A. Keith; with mdze.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Lammerman, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

11—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, McKethan, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

11—Schr. Myrover, Hughes, from New York, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

12—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Schr. Dolphin, Hill, from Hyde County, to J. H. Flanner; with 2,250 bushels corn.

Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

14—Schr. Ben, Lynch, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Lammerman, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

Schr. Rhinehart, from Charleston, to Harriss & Howell; ballast.

Brig L. T. Knight, Park, from Searsport, Me., to Kidder & Martin; ballast.

15—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

16—Schr. Florida, Tall, from Baltimore, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Helene, Hudson, from New York, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

16—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

17—Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

CLEARED.

11—Schr. Edward Kidder, Barksen, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 3,017 bbls. rosin.

Tern. Schr. Herschell, Bordsall, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 3,120 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Patrick, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Lammerman, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. T. J. Frazier, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 320 bbls. rosin, 19 do. spirits turpentine, 9 bales cotton, 19 do. warp, 4 hhds hides, 4 bbls. and 4 kegs tallow, 2 do. beeswax, 5 bales sheep skins, 3 boxes tobacco, 55 cords juniper wood.

22—Schr. W. A. Ellis, Hawkins, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,102 bbls. spirits turpentine, 600 do. rosin, 20 bales cotton, 1,665 juniper staves, 7 boxes mdze.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. G. R. Dixon, Wilson, for Havana, by Harriss & Howell; with 147,382 feet lumber.

Schr. Theresa C., Smith, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 1,258 bbls. rosin, 12 bales rags, 26 do. yarn, 20 bags dried fruit.

Schr. Sarah, Dennis, for Washington, N. C., by J. T. Petteway & Co.; with salt.

13—Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, for New York, by E. A. Keith.

Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by Master.

15—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Petteway & Co.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,862 bbls. rosin, 61 do. spirits turpentine, 11 bales cotton, 18 bdls. paper, 1 bbl. liquor.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Lammerman, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

Schr. Caroline, Sebaston, for Charleston, by D. Pigott; with 325 bbls. tar, 25 do. pitch, 70 boxes manufactured tobacco, 3 boxes smoking tobacco.

Exports per Steamship Parkersburg, cleared for New York 13th inst: 1,100 bbls spirits turpentine, 800 do rosin, 255 bags fruit, 2 hhds 3 tcs wax, 1 cask hams, 9 bbls sweet potatoes, 150 bales cotton, 100 boxes tobacco, 3 cases do, 35 bales yarn, 46 do sheeting.

16—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Lammerman, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

17—Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Robert Healy, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 106 bbls. rosin, 3 bales warp, 7 bbls. and 23 bags dried fruit, 70 cords juniper wood.

Barque Laconia, Bearse, for Boston, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 571 bbls. spirits turpentine, 812 do. rosin, 90 bales cotton.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.

THE CELEBRETED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 18 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, *free of freight.*

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount,
Edgecombe County, N. C.
Sept. 13th, 1860 3-tf

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
HAVING PROOFS SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS TO
EXPEL THE DOUBTS
OF ALL.

FOR STATESMEN, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

Oak Grove, S. C., June 24th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this, if you think proper.
Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Philippi, Va., Dec. 12th, 1858.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer, has been bald ever since his youth; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

Dr. Wood—Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBEBG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Aug. 7th, 1860. 285&50-3m

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on *SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY* in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation.

I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price.

October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6 3m. [Herald copy.]

BASKETS.

FARMERS Ground Pea Baskets—Oak and Rattan; Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, Knife Baskets, and a variety of Ladies Fancy Baskets. For sale by
Oct. 3d L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

AT RETAIL,

A HANDSOME stock of Foreign and American Dress Goods; Housekeeping Goods and Fancy Articles.—Cash or credit cheaper than elsewhere.
Oct. 2. HEDRICK & RYAN.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY.

DANIEL A. SMITH, South side Princess street, between Front and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C., Manufacturer of every variety of *MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS, &c.,* keeps on hand *COMFORTS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, FEATHERS, CURLED HAIR, and UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,* all of which he will sell on as liberal terms as can be found elsewhere. Upholstering, in all its branches, strictly attended to.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS furnished to order, on short notice. Orders left at the Furniture Store of O. L. FILLYAW will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 15, 1860.—9&4-3m.

CHARLESTON RICE.

30 CASKS NEW CROP CHARLESTON RICE, received this day, by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.
Oct. 10th.

BAR AND RESTAURANT,

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.

HENRY WEBB.
Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf ☞ Herald please copy.

$40,000!—$40,000!!

THE STOCK IS NEW. The styles new. The importations late. Opening daily at
Oct. 11.—31-d&w BALDWIN'S.

NEGRO CLOTHING.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! The best and heaviest, at LOWEST PRICES, at
Oct. 11—31-d&w BALDWIN'S.

PISTOLS at reduced prices, at
Oct. 11.—31-d&w BALDWIN'S.

NEW CROP RICE.

25 CASKS PRIME NEW CROP CHARLESTON RICE, just received. For sale by
Oct. 11. HATHAWAY & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs Planters and others using articles of the above description, that he has rented the brick Warehouse of E. P. Hall, Esq., in which he has stored, and will constantly keep, every kind of *PLOWS, CANAL BARROWS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS,*

And all other articles used on a plantation, which he will sell at low prices and on accommodating terms.

The large and varied stock of these goods now on hand will enable him to fill all orders without delay, and all Agricultural Implements sold by me, bear the stamp of the best makers, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

JAMES WILSON.
Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil establishment, No. 5 Market street, near the wharf.
Oct. 15th

CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

WE HAVE on hand a full and well selected stock of *FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,* suitable for the City Retail Trade. S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.,
Oct. 15. Old Stand, Corner Store.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.
Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860. 28&51-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle, either by cash or note, so that the business may be closed.

JOHN C. HEYER.
W. A. HEYER.
Oct. 1, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street.

JOHN C. HEYER.
WM. A. HEYER.
Oct. 6, 1860. 27&7-3m

UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER HANGING.

I WOULD particularly call attention to my stock of ready made Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, made of the best Western Feathers. Feathers for sale in any quantity from one pound to five hundred. A new arrival of Wall Paper, Centre Pieces and Borders of beautiful designs.—Paper Hanging executed promptly. Carpets cut and made to order at short notice. All orders promptly filled, by

C. POLVOGT,
Oct. 16. Corner Front and Princess sts.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

The Discussion.

Before further alluding to the discussion of last evening, we would take occasion to remark that our failure to state yesterday that Mr. McDougald, Douglas elector, would also participate, arose from no feeling of discourtesy, nor from any wish to so discriminate against that gentleman or his cause, but simply for the reason that we had not been apprized of the fact, and did not know that such would be the case until after our paper had been issued.

Other engagements placed it out of our power to attend last night at the Town Hall. An intelligent friend has promised us a report, but unfortunately it has not been handed in in time for to-day's issue.

We learn verbally, that the attendance at the Town Hall was a full one. That Mr. Dockery, Bell Elector opened in a speech of an hour and a quarter. That Mr. Allen, Breckinridge Elector, followed in a speech of equal length, and that Mr. McDougald, Douglas Elector, closed the proceedings by speaking about half an hour.

Mr. Dockery spoke fluently, and we presume gave satisfaction to his friends, although we learn that from some cause he did not do as well as at Bladen. At first starting Mr. Allen labored under some embarrassment from an apprehension that he could not be distinctly heard in the Town Hall, but as this wore off, he took up the points urged against Breckinridge and Lane, successfully refuting them, and in turn carrying the war into Africa, directing his attention mainly to Bell and Everett, the only real competitors. Mr. Allen's argument was sound and convincing, although his delivery may not at first been quite so fluent as that of his competitor.

Mr. McDougald made a good impression for himself. He spoke in a free and unembarrassed way, like he felt he had nothing at stake in a party way, as of course he hadn't. Douglas has nothing to gain or lose in North Carolina. Personally we were pleased with Mr. McDougald, and would have liked to have heard him. With Messrs. Dockery and Allen we have been acquainted for years.

What Some Say.

Some say that the election of Curtin as Governor of Pennsylvania, effectually closes the Presidential contest. That, with the success of the Opposition in that State, vanished the last hope of being able to defeat Lincoln in any Northern State, and that of course his election must now be conceded, it wanting only a formal ratification at the polls.

"Other some" view the matter differently, more hopefully. They say that the triumph of Lincolnism in Pennsylvania is more apparent than real. That Curtin had to deny being a Republican—that he thus got votes that he could not have got had he proclaimed himself a Republican, and votes that Lincoln will not get. They say, as an instance of this, that Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, elected to that position by the "People's Party," and one of the most influential leaders of that party in the whole State, voted for Curtin as the candidate of this so-called "People's Party," but openly says that he will *not* vote for Lincoln.

They further say that the result of the Pennsylvania election has been to compel all the parties opposed to Lincoln to make an honest and sincere fusion in New York, and it is believed that no effort will be spared in that State.

Now these are the speculations, and they about cover the ground. We lean to the more hopeful view of the case, perhaps because we wish to do so. We wish to believe that there is still a hope left of being able to avoid the miseries of a divided country, which all must regard as a not impossible result of Lincoln's election, and we wish also to see the election made by the people, that we may escape the exciting scenes, the criminations and recriminations that have never failed to accompany and follow the election of a President by the House of Representatives. By concentrating the whole Southern strength upon Breckinridge and Lane, we will be in a position to avail ourselves of any conservative action or reaction atthe North. The South being a unit, the vote of any conservative Northern electors will of course be cast with the united South, and thus the dangers and difficulties of an appeal to the House be avoided. As Mr. Breckinridge is the only candidate upon whom there is any chance of uniting the South, why should not the union upon him be open, hearty and unreserved.

But we need not attempt to disguise the fact that the prospect generally—we mean at the North—is awfully over-clouded.

DISUNION MEN.—We have contended more than once that nearly all the most ultra fire-eaters of the South are now Douglas men, and are charging disunion upon the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge.

Now, there is John Letcher, Governor of Virginia. He is a red-hot Douglas man. John Letcher, the aforesaid red-hot Douglas man, in his first message to the Legislature of Virginia—his inaugural, we think they call it, used the following language:

"The 'irrepressible conflict' doctrine announced and advocated by the ablest and most distinguished leader of the Republican party, is an open declaration of war against the institution of African slavery, wherever it exists, and *I would be disloyal to Virginia and the South, if I did not declare that the election of such a man entertaining such sentiments and advocating such doctrines, ought to be resisted by the slaveholding States.* The idea of permitting such a man to have the control and direction of the army and navy of the United States, and the appointment of high judicial and executive officers, (postmasters included,) *cannot be entertained by the South for a moment.*"

How *can* John Letcher swallow Douglas' coercion speeches? Is he not "disloyal to Virginia and the South" when he fails to denounce Douglas' sentiments? And Herschell V. Johnson, who, in 1851, said:

"*The right of secession must be maintained. It is the last, the only hope of the South. Let us maintain it with unanimity, and we can hold in check the spirit of abolition and consolidation.* But if we yield it, the whole theory of our federative system is changed, and we are in the power of those whose mercy is like that of the wolf to the lamb.—*If we yield it, we not only proclaim in advance that we will submit to usurpation and aggression, but we do worse, we admit that we have no right to resist.* And that is political vassalage."

These be the men that form the head and front of the party that denounces John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane as disunionists!

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Court House was crowded last night by citizens assembled in attendance on a Democratic meeting. A large number went away unable to get in. The bills for the meeting were only put up on the morning of the day on the night of which the meeting was held, and no speakers were announced by name. The large attendance on such inadequate notice, shows the rapidly growing interest in political affairs.

D'B. Cutlar, Esq., President of the Young Men's Democratic Association, presided, and the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by our talented young Democratic friends, T. Brown, Jr., Esq., and James A. Wright, Esq., Sub-electors for the County. Both speeches were creditable to the gentlemen by whom they were delivered. Mr. Wright, having been present at Baltimore during the week of the Convention, and on the floor of the Front Street Theatre, was able personally to refute the assertion that Douglas had at any time received the necessary number of votes to constitute him the regular nominee of the Democratic party in accordance with the rules and usages of that party. Mr. Wright successfully combatted the adverse positions assumed by Mr. Davis in his speech of Monday night.

Both the gentlemen elicited rounds of hearty and deserved applause.—*Daily Journal*, 11*th inst.*

☞ The population of Louisville, Kentucky, is 70,172, of which 5,401 are colored.

The Pennsylvania Election.

From all the indications, it would appear that Pennsylvania has gone for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor. The effect of this can hardly be over-estimated. We hardly think that the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania care much about the negro. We rather think they don't. They don't care to interfere with us just now in *that* way. Perhaps they would be willing to let us alone, on condition of our paying them *Black Mail.* The protection which the tariff now gives to iron is some 24 per cent. It is, near as may be, a bonus of 24 per cent. given to the Pennsylvania iron maker. If the said maker, with a guaranteed difference in his favor of 24 per cent., cannot compete with the foreign manufacturer, surely it is unreasonable to ask us to pay more. We have railroads to build, ploughs to make, horses to shoe—a thousand useful and necessary things to do with iron; then why should we be made to pay tribute on our railroads—our agriculture—our machinery, simply that Pennsylvania Iron-masters may get rich at our expense? They buy our cotton, our rice, our turpentine, at its original market price, unprotected and unenhanced by any tariff—why should our public works, our manufactories, our agriculture, pay them an enormous and crushing bonus upon everything in the way of iron entering into their construction or operation?

If the demand for tribute on one hand, and submission to its payment on the other, be the condition of Union, what, may we ask, is that Union worth? Is it a Union of equals? Or is it a Union of masters and slaves? Surely our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania must be very confident of their own strength—very certain of our weakness and imbecility when they deliberately and undisguisedly make this issue. In good highway phrase, it is "Your money or your life." They think, like the shoe and bootmakers of Massachusetts, that the North cannot make boots enough to kick us out of the Union; for we have heard this very thing said by men who made and make goods for the Southern market.—We deprecate disunion, but we think it quite possible that we *could* be kicked out of the Union. Were we a member of the Legislature we would authorize the issue of no bond for carrying on public improvements without expressly providing that it should not directly or indirectly be used to purchase Pennsylvania iron—we would put such an excise upon the sale of such iron within North Carolina as would teach them that the South, and particularly the State of North Carolina, is not *quite* at their mercy.

We trust that the coming session of our Legislature will at least use all its constitutional powers in this direction, if in none other. *However far* North Carolina goes, we go with her.

The Thing Done, and How it was Done.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have come and gone. What do they show?

First as regards Pennsylvania. We all know that Mr. Foster is badly beaten. We see that the Bell and Everett party has merely a nominal existence in that State, polling for its local candidates in Philadelphia only about five thousand votes out of an aggregate of some eighty-one thousand. And Philadelphia is the seat of the Bell and Everett strength in Pennsylvania. Again, Mr. Forney and other confidential Douglas men in Pennsylvania demanded of Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, that he should declare openly and decidedly his preference for Douglas and against Breckinridge. This Mr. Foster would not and did not do, and Mr. Forney's *Press* warned the Douglas men against trusting Mr. Foster. Did Mr. Forney and the other intimate Douglas men want Foster elected? or did they want Curtin? We think it evident that they wanted Curtin, else why should they have demanded that Foster should have taken a step that must have rendered his defeat certain, for they knew that, without the support of the friends of Breckinridge, Curtin could not be defeated. Failing to force the Breckinridge men off, they gave the cue to a sufficient number of their own followers and they spread distrust among others, and the result is before us. Mr. Forney advised against reposing confidence in Foster, and now, since the election, says plainly that because Mr. Foster would not come out for Douglas and squatter sovereignty, a large number of the Douglas men cast their votes for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor.

We must now be satisfied to fight the fight single-handed. Evidently Bell is nowhere, and Douglas has only power for harm. We can best nullify this latter power by boldly meeting and defying it. We ought to have done so at once, and all the time.

So far as anything like co-operation is concerned, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Douglas' friends oppose that. They get up a straight Douglas electoral ticket in Pennsylvania in opposition to the regular Democratic electoral ticket already in the field. "Occasional" (understood to be Mr. Forney) speaking of this matter in a communication from Washington City says, "I speak that of which I know, when I tell you that Judge Douglas himself looks to you of Pennsylvania to maintain your (Douglas) electoral ticket intact and pure."

The whole thing is too plain for any mistake.

Mr. Yancey in New York.

Hon. William L. Yancey spoke on Wednesday night at the Cooper Institute, in New York. Of his speech, the New York *World* says:

From the N. Y. World, (Moderate Republican.)

Probably most of those who heard Mr. Yancey at the Cooper Institute last evening, whose speech we give in full elsewhere, were somewhat unprepared for his general deliberateness of expression and calmness of manner. He is usually considered to be the representative fire-eater. However he may justify this repute at home, there was certainly not much parade of the "devouring element" on this occasion. He spoke like a sincere man and a gentleman—with boldness, it is true, but with urbanity and dignity—and the general impression which he left upon his audience was decidedly favorable. It was a difficult position for him—his hearers, a miscellaneous collection of Breckinridge men, Douglas men, and Bell and Everett men, all chilled and disheartened by the three great State defeats of the day previous, and himself conscious that he was looked upon by most of them as a mischievous ultraist, if not a positive enemy to the Union. It did not take him long, however, to get the favorable regard of the multitude before him; and though he failed to warm them up to anything like ardent enthusiasm, he yet elicited a great deal more sympathy and approbation than would naturally have been expected. The truth is, that the great body of his speech could hardly provoke dissent. Mr. Yancey avowedly spoke as a Southern man; and no man of right feeling could blame him for any emphasis he might choose to put upon a declaration that his section would insist upon her constitutional rights, and ought not and would not be degraded into the condition of an oppressed dependency.—His mistake lay not here—for any bosom of generous instinct would readily respond to all this—but in assuming that the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to power must entail a subversion of southern rights, and that secession was the only effectual remedy. The designs he imputed to the republican party are not the thoughts of the majority of that party. If they were, and it was so understood, the party could not stand a day.

We also extract from the *New York Day Book,* Breckinridge Democrat, so as to give both sides. We judge that "Yancey" must have made a most favorable impression:

From the New York Day Book.

MR. YANCEY'S SPEECH.—An immense assemblage greeted Mr. Yancey, upon the occasion of his first appearance before the people of New York, last night. Notwithstanding the high expectations which had been raised by the southern press, relative to the oratory of the eloquent Alabamian, we will venture to say that no one was disappointed, and that no speaker at Cooper Institute ever before made a deeper impression on his audience. The speech held the people spell-bound for two hours, and roused an enthusiasm that was almost impossible to repress in order to permit the speaker to proceed. Mr. Yancey was bold and manly in the expression of his opinions. Our readers will see that he made no equivocation on the question of secession. His exposition of the commercial relations between the sections was characterized with cogent reasoning and unrefutable facts and figures. His appeal to the union loving men of New York to step forward at once, and save the Confederacy by beating back the coming torrents of fanaticism, was expressed in eloquent terms, and brought an enthusiastic response from his hearers. The printed report of the speech, though it cannot give with it the clear and pleasing voice, and graceful style of the orator, will be found well worthy of perusal.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—"Shut the door," for these be the melancholy days indeed, and the weather is chilly and we are chilly, and fire is an institution, and all noses are red when not blue, and coal is in demand.

☞ Though late in the day, the different parties and fragments of parties in New York have at last been scared into a fusion against Lincoln, by the result of the elections in Pennsylvania. There is now but two tickets in New York. The Lincoln and anti-Lincoln.

We had hopes of Pennsylvania. We were told confidently by those who did not mean to deceive, that Foster would be elected. Those who thought so were themselves deceived. Pennsylvania is tariff-mad, and would vote for the devil if he would guarantee them a *specific* duty of fifteen dollars a ton on iron. A gentleman from Pennsylvania whom we saw here a few days since gave us some idea of this, when speaking of the spirit animating the persons going to make up even Republican meetings there. If an orator occupied any large amount of time with any phase of the inevitable slavery question, he would be pretty sure to be interrupted with some such indecorous remark as this:—"Oh d——n the niggers—talk about the tariff." The iron masters of Pennsylvania have left no stone unturned so to stir up the people upon this question, that for the present it overrides all others—Alleghany county, for instance, being the county in which the iron works of Pittsburg are located, gives Curtin, Republican, 7,200 majority, although Pittsburg sells largely of her coal and her iron manufactures to the South and South West, sending them down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile and elsewhere.

Now, the whole effort seems to be concentrated on New York for the defeat of Lincoln. It is not impossible, but it is improbable that this effort should be successful. Men encourage themselves by reflecting that, unlike Pennsylvania, there is no very strong tariff feeling in New York, but on the contrary that as a great commercial State, her interests lean to the side of Free Trade. Such is probably the fact among the jobbers, importers and commission and shipping merchants of the city, but *only* of the city. The interior, the "rural districts," differs from the city on this as on other points, and we fear that New York may be set down for Lincoln. We may hope. We will never give up the ship, but fight the fight as long as there is the least chance left, but the chance is not a strong one, the prospect is far from cheering. It would be folly indeed to deny or conceal the fact that the position of the country is perilous in the extreme. There is peril in disunion, there is peril in submission. When the issue does come, it can only be met on fair and honorable grounds. What is right? What course do honor and justice dictate? These are the questions and the only questions. Without a regard to these considerations, mere temporary safety purchased by submission to wrong must prove illusory.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT PANAMA.—The foolish and mistaken, and now regretted policy of the British Government in casting loose upon the world the slaves employed in cultivating the sugar plantations in Jamaica and other West India Islands belonging to that country, has filled the States of Central America with a most useless and depraved population of this class of persons, emancipated from the control of a superior and guiding race, yet still slaves to their own vile passions—lazy, sensual and covetous,—the curse of any country upon which they may be thrown—wholly useless for good—perfectly ripe for evil.

When in Panama, at Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua, or elsewhere in the Isthmian States, we hear of the commission of acts of brutal violence or insurrection, causeless and aimless, save for plunder sake, it is bound to be the act and doing of Jamaica negroes, under which general name we find included all the so-called free negroes of the British West Indies, who have spread themselves like a curse of locusts over all the inter-tropical portions of the American Continent north of Brazil.—These barbarians are now attacking the City of Panama, and compelling the landing of British and American forces for the protection of the subjects or citizens of their respective countries. They ought to be shot like hyenas

☞ We assure the *Herald* that we do not desire to misrepresent Mr. Davis' remarks in any particular, yet we are unable still to reconcile the different parts of his address of Monday night, or arrive therefrom at a distinct understanding of his position upon the territorial question. The *Herald* itself reports him as having denounced the Breckinridge platform, upon this question, as a worthless abstraction, while we know that he advocated what he called "non-intervention;" and we must confess ourselves unable to see or recollect any distinction drawn between his non-intervention and the "Squatter Sovereignty" of Mr. Douglas, although we did distinctly hear him say that Mr. Douglas was "a man he had never admired, and whose political principles he could never approve."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION now is, whether Garibaldi shall annex Sardinia to Italy, or whether Victor Emanuel shall annex Italy to Sardinia; whether Turin is to give laws to the Peninsula, or whether the seat of Government shall be in old Rome. Garibaldi has no sincere reverence for a King who proclaims the unity of Italy, while he cedes the cradle of his family, that from which its name is taken, Savoy to France, and even Nice, indisputably Italian, goes the same way. Garibaldi owes the French no love. He recollects how they drove him out of Rome in '49, pursued him and his followers to the death, and, indeed, his devoted wife did die of the fatigues and exposures of that terrible flight.

☞ The municipal election came off in Baltimore on Wednesday and resulted in the election of the whole reform ticket by overwhelming majorities. Not a man of the American party—not a man in any way identified or connected with Mayor Swan's misrule escaped. The defeat of the party that maintained a reign of terror in Baltimore is crushing and indiscriminate—thorough, complete, final.

The *Sun* rejoices over it not as a partizan victory, for such it is not. It is the triumph of law and order over the reverse. We trust that no party ascendency may ever again arise in any American City to be perpetuated as the ascendency of Mayor Swan and his party was in Baltimore.

The vote for Brown, Reform candidate for Mayor, was 17,779; for Hindes, American, 9,675. Brown's majority 8,104.

☞ We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Messrs. Allen and Dockery, Breckinridge and Bell electors respectively. We are pleased to find them both looking well. We do not know whether Mr. McDougald, the Douglas elector is here. We think we did hear that he has been here this week, but not knowing Mr. McDougald, we cannot say certainly.

☞ The average vote cast in Philadelphia for the Bell and Everett candidates for local officers at the election held on Tuesday last, was less than five thousand out of an aggregate vote of over eighty-one thousand. This shows the real Bell strength in Philadelphia. It is really just nothing, or at least the same as nothing—not one man in sixteen.

☞ The Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* urges the name of Hon. Samuel J. Person in connection with the Speakership of the House. The *Rough Notes* contends with truth, that Judge Person is a working Democrat, and deserves any position like this which the party has to bestow; and further, that the Judge would dignify the position it invested with that office. We agree with our Goldsboro' friend.

☞ The result of the census of Fayetteville is to show that the population of that town is now 5,077, being an increase of 431 since 1850.

He Drank It All.

Yes he did, and called for more. *He* stands for Albert Edward, the oldest son of Queen Victoria. *It* means the great and astounding mint julep that they brewed for him at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond. It was, in the eloquent language of Jenkins, "one of the most recondite of all the juleps that since the discovery of intoxicating beverages, have tickled the midriffs of men." His Royal Highness called for juleps round, and the Duke of Newcastle took his without winking, clapped his hand a little below his heart, and said "astonishing." His Royal Highness demanded a personal introduction to the artistic concoctor of the "astonishing" drinks.—The young man will be ruined. He will go it now that they have taught him to put greens in his liquor.

☞ The receipts of flour and grain at New York on the 12th inst., foot up as follows: Flour 27,687 barrels; wheat 73,596 bushels; corn 9,400 bushels.

For the Journal.

The Democratic Spirit in Old Onslow.

MESSRS. EDITORS: While we notice the spirit of enthusiasm for Breckinridge and Lane made so visibly manifest in many other counties by the true Democratic party, it seems to be nothing but justice that the Democracy of Onslow should share the common honor with her gallant sister counties.—Her's are the tried sons of Democracy, noble, generous and patriotic, ever throwing their weight into those scales which have well balanced the true principles of that party; principles which, when applied, have protected the rights and honor of the South, and at the same time have secured peace and harmony to every portion of this wide spread Republic. And Old Onslow has ever been found fighting gallantly under the ample folds of the Democratic banner, sharing alike in its conflicts, its defeats and its victories.

On the rupture in the ranks of the party at Baltimore there seemed to be some difference of opinion among the leading members of the party with regard to the action of the adjourned Convention, many joining immediately the standard of the seceders, while a few espoused the cause of Judge Douglas. Among these, we may mention with propriety the County Electors. Dr. Jno. D. Spicer came out immediately for Breckinridge and Lane, while Francis D. Koonce, who, previous to the Convention had taken so strong a stand for Douglas, that he would not yield the claims of his nomination, now denounces the seceders as disunionist. We may say truly and candidly, that Mr. Koonce is a young man of splendid intellectual faculties, talented, generous and warm-hearted, one of which Onslow county may well be proud; but he seems to have boldly launched his barque upon the heaving billows of political fury, steering boldly out upon its deeps, regardless of the storm and tempest which must hover around his future destiny. On the first Monday of this month, at Jacksonville, there was held a mass meeting of the citizens, well represented from every section of the county, which was ably addressed by Dr. E. W. Ward, Jno. F. Murrill and J. H. Foy, Esqrs., and other gentlemen, who ratified the action of the seceding delegates, and endorsed its nominee, John C. Breckinridge. Previous to this time, there was held a mass meeting at Swansboro, and on last Saturday at the Cross Roads another assemblage of Breckinridge men took place, on which occasion a Breckinridge flag was raised; and on next Saturday, the 13th, there will be another meeting at Stump Sound, the very heart of Democracy, when there will be a Breckinridge flag raised, and Dr. Ward is expected to address the meeting.

The Bell men in this county, or those who advocated the cause of John Bell after his nomination, seem now to be strong Douglas men; but it is an illusive phantom—a vain attempt to divide the Democratic party, in order to poll a stronger vote than usual for their party, for Bell. It is of no use, for Democrats are Democrats in Onslow.

In conclusion, we would say that it is the desire of the party that a conciliation may be effected between the two wings of the Democratic party, in order that the party may be again victorious in the coming contest. But, with the conscientious belief that Breckinridge and Lane are the men to quell the tempest of political fury, and again place the Old Ship of State upon the calm sea of peace and tranquility, Onslow will cast her vote with the true Democracy, and claim a victory for Breckinridge and Lane. S.

October 9th, 1850.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.—Further from Europe.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The steamer Etna, from Havre on the 29th ult., has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Africa off Cape Race, but her mails contain some additional items of interest.

Garibaldi had consented to a deputation of Venetians publishing a journal in Naples to excite the people of Venetia to a general rising. He told them that the present war was the only national one which could give them a country. Our battles are so many marches in our progress to the Alps, on the summit of which alone we will stop.

He authorized them to act as an association for the purpose of raising subsidies for all kinds of insurrectional and war-making purposes.

The King's soldiers at Gaeta had demolished the residence of the French Consul, under a pretence that there was a connivance between him and Garibaldi. He was absent at the time.

A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commanders to avoid a conflict with the French, and even the discussion of any point whatever with the French commanders.

It is said that Farini is to retire from the Sardinian Cabinet as a compromise between Garibaldi and Count Cavour's administration.

The commander at the Fort of Baia, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender to Garibaldi.

TURIN, Sept. 28.—Farini accompanies the King to Florence and Bologna. The Sicilian deputation is expected to pay homage to the King.

The remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men have been called under arms.

Lord Russell's note to the British Minister at Turin expresses a fear that the attacks against the Roman States and Naples may lead to an attack on the possessions of Austria in Venetia.

The King of Piedmont, he says, is not at liberty to attack a nation with which he promised to live in peace and friendship. Should such an event occur, Italy will again be exposed to all the chances of uncertainty.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.—Additional Intelligence from Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 29th ult. via Queenstown on the 30th, arrived here this afternoon. Her advices were generally embraced in the abstract telegraphed from Cape Race a few days ago, but the papers received by her contain some additional items of intelligence.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says a council was held on Thursday, at which it is understood a proposal from Gen. Guyon to augment the French army in Rome to 20,000 men, and some say to put down Garibaldi, was discussed. It is feared that the result was a decision which will lead to a bloody war and at least put an end for a long time to all hope of the regeneration of Italy. Marshal Vaillant leaves Paris to take command of the army of Italy, and will speedily be followed by two divisions.

It is stated more positively than ever that the Pope has resolved to leave Rome.

The capitulation of Ancona is confirmed.

The vanguard of the Sardinian army was at Tivoli, six kilometres from Rome.

The Paris Patrie reports that the Neapolitan Royalists were masters of Volurno.

The Paris Bourse closed animated and higher. Rentes 68fr. 65c.

The ship Conway, chartered to the British government for the conveyance of soldiers and their families to India, had to be abandoned 300 miles from Madeira.—The 364 passengers and crew were all saved.

It is reported that Garibaldi has withdrawn the command of the Neapolitan fleet from Admiral Persano.

It is stated that Austria intended to propose at the Warsaw meeting that the different powers should not recognize any settlement of the Italian question as binding, without her consent.

SAVANNAH MUNICAPAL ELECTION—*Savannah*, October 9.—Charles C. Jones, the candidate for Mayor on the citizens' ticket, has been elected. Six of the candidates for Aldermen on the citizens' ticket and six on the Democratic ticket, have been elected. The opponent of Mr. Jones was Thomas Holcombe, who was the nominee of the Democrats.

Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, Oct. 12th.—Returns of the Nebraska election from twelve counties give Daily, the Republican candidate for Congress, 137 majority, over Morton, Democrat. The ten counties yet to hear from gave 398 Democratic majority last year. The election of Mr. Morton is claimed by the Nebraskian. The House is Republican by a small majority. The Council will likely the Democratic.

Translated from the Diario de la Marina of September 26.
The Last Hours of Walker.—A Spanish Account.

By the steamer *Osceola*, which arrived yesterday at Batabano from Truxillo, we have received letters which gives us an account of the tragic end of the famous filibuster chief. We give them in full, and it is extremely gratifying to us to notice the Christian death of this celebrated leader. It is a pity that one who had such sentiments should have been capable of leading a life which caused so many misfortunes to humanity. No less satisfactory is it to observe to what degree the Honduran authorities refused to yield to a feeling of anger, to a certain extent natural, towards the gratuitous disturber of the country's tranquility. The favor of sparing the life of the second in command is an eloquent demonstration of the noble spirit which governs there, as is also the humane and generous treatment accorded to the officers and soldiers of the expedition. The writers who daily insult those countries, for which they cannot find epithets low enough, may learn from this how respectable and high toned are those sentiments of which the Honduran authorities have given proof. The following are the letters:

TRUXILLO, September 18, 1860.

The capture of Walker and some seventy individuals of his party having been accomplished by Gen. Alvarez, who, with two hundred men, conjointly with the steamer *Icarus*, pursued him, we will give a circumstantial narrative of the details of the return and execution of that chief.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTURED FILIBUSTERS.

On the 5th of the present month, and while Gen. Godoy, with his auxiliary force from Guatemala, was proceeding by water to unite with Gen. Alvarez, the schooner *Corre* anchored in this port, bringing back the expeditionary force of the latter General. The *Icarus* remained behind from motives of convenience, but anchored the same night. The next day three large launches (those of the invaders) were alonside the steamer to receive the prisoners, who were guarded by the marines of the *Icarus*.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

On disembarking the English force formed line in front, while the Hondurans were in two ranks, between which the prisoners were placed. With the exception of some few filibusters, all the rest looked like so many corpses, and some were in an almost dying state. With their sad and woe-be-gone expression, they seemed to be cursing the leader who had brought them to such an extremity.

THE MARCH TO PRISON.

The march on entering was slow and solemn. Walker, at the head of his men, dressed with much simplicity, marched, keeping time to the beat of the drum, and was the object upon which every eye was fixed. As soon as he entered the prison he was placed in heavy irons, and being asked if he needed anything, replied with but one word—"water."

WALKER AND HIS CONFESSOR.

Soon afterwards the sent for the chaplain of this port, and, declaring his faith as a Roman Catholic, knelt at the feet of the priest, in front of a small altar, on which the glimmering light of some candles faintly discovered an image of the Saviour. Amongst other things he said to the chaplain, "I am resigned to die; my political career is finished."

THE SENTENCE AND THE EXECUTION.

On the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, Walker was informed of the sentence of death passed upon him, and his only reply to the fatal messenger was his asking at what hour he would be executed, and if he should have time to write. On the 12th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the condemned man was marched to the place of execution. He went with a crucifix in his hand, without looking at any one; and listening to the psalms which the priest was reciting to him. He entered the square, where, at the place of execution, the troops were drawn up, and there, full of resignation, pronounced

HIS LAST SPEECH.

"I am a Roman Catholic. The war which I made on Honduras, at the suggestion of certain people at Ruatan, was unjust. Those who accompanied me are not to blame. I alone am guilty. I ask pardon of the people. I receive death with resignation. Would that it were one for the good of society."

IN MEMORIAM

He died with extraordinary coolness. His remains were placed in a coffin, and rest in peace as a perpetual example.

BANNERS FROM BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore *Sun* says:

Mr. E. A. Gibbs, North Gay-street, has manufactured for the pupils of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, North Carolina, a handsome silk seamless flag, four feet wide by about four and a half feet in length. The front is a rich blue, embellished with a painting representing the coat of arms of North Carolina, encircled by a gilt scroll work with the following lettering: "Presented October 17th, 1860." Each corner of the flag holds a large finely painted star in gold coloring. The reverse of the flag is also blue, but different in shade from the front. The centre piece contains a large wreath in gold and variegated colors, with the following inscription; "Hillsboro' Military Academy, founded Jan. 12, 1859." Above the wreath is the motto: "*Honor Disciplina Scientia.*" The two upper corners hold a pair of cross-swords, and the two lower corners hold a pair of cross-cannons. The flag is trimmed with gold bullion fringe, heavy gold bullion tassels, and staff of dark wood, surmounted with a brass spear head.

A Ode.

[Written by a malignant philanthropist after reading Mr. Sumner's wonderful speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery."]

M. Poitevin, the aeronaut,
  Ascends upon a horse;
He ties the beast to his balloon
  And puts his legs across.
Now why should not poor Sambo rise
  A-straddle of an ass,
When Mister Sumner furnishes
  Both animal and gas?

Boston Post.

THE LATHAMS IN JAIL AT WASHINGTON.—The two Lathams who took the life of Grist at Washington some days since, have returned to Washington and are now in Jail. The reports are conflicting; one is that they surrendered themselves to the Sheriff of Hyde county, while another runs that they were arrested by the Sheriff of Hyde. They got on the steamboat Post Boy, in Hyde county, on Wednesday, and went up to Washington on Thursday. Efforts are being made we learn, to bail them.—*Newbern Progress.*

TEXAS INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—*New Orleans* Oct. 9.—Advices from Texas state that the Indian depredations in that State continue, and that Gen. Houston has ordered a company of sixty mounted riflemen to the frontier.

FLOUR.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the *BEST FAMILY FLOUR*, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C.—For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South Water Street:

In whole barrels and half barrels;
In bags containing one-half;
In bags containing one-fourth;
In bags containing one-eighth;

They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, *FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACKED CORN, COW FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c.*

They also keep for sale—
CORN at wholesale and retail;
OATS at wholesale and retail;
PEAS at wholesale and retail;
HAY at wholesale and retail;
Marshall's *FINE SALT* in sacks;
Liverpool ground *ALUM SALT*, in sacks;
North Carolina *FLOUR* on consignment.

Oct. 2d, 1860

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead, of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,* this you can *rely upon.* It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES, Druggist.

February 27th, 1860—148-37-eowly.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,* and may be used successfully as an *Ordinary Family Medicine.* It will cure *SICK HEADACHE,* (as thousands can testify) in *twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at* commencement of attack. *All who use it are giving* their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic PILLS* is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,* from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite,* a *Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache,* or *Weight in the Head,* all *Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism,* a great *Purifier* of the *Blood,* and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. *Dose,* 1 *to* 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
208 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&31—1y

DRY GOODS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

WE HAVE OPENED A LARGE AND ENTIRELY new stock of

FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ALSO, a large variety of Rich DRESS and other Goods of *our own importation,* such as

SILKS, Plain and Figured; RICH POPLINS, Plain and Figured; MERINOS and MOUSLINS; FRENCH and SAXONY PLAIDS; COBERGS; BOMBAZINES AND ALPACCAS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

The latest styles, every variety. EMBROIDERIES, CAMBRIC and LACE SETTS; COLLARS; SLEEVES; GLOVES; HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS.

MILLINERY,

BONNETS; VELVETS; SILKS; SATINS; RIBBONS; ROUCHES; FLOWERS; PLUMES; with many new styles Fancy Trimmings; HEAD DRESSES; COIFFURES & CAPS.

NOTIONS, DOMESTICS & HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Of every description. *CALL AND EXAMINE, AT*
S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.'S,
☞ Old Stand, Corner Store.

Sept. 29, 1860.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, October 20th, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 644 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.

April 14th, 1860 189&34-1y

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☜

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-1y

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid,* on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17 1860. 180&33—1y

GEORGE KIDD'S COTTON GIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received the agency for the sale of the above Cotton Gin in the State of North Carolina, to which Gin is attached McLendon's late valuable improvement, and would call the attention of Cotton farmers to the fact that this Gin with the improvements thereto attached, is made to pick one-third more cotton per day, and making a difference of one-half cent per pound more in the staple than the ordinary Gin. It takes the Cotton off of the seed much cleaner than any other Gin in use, and it is believed to be the best improvement that has been made in a great many years.

All persons desirous of purchasing Cotton Gins would do well to apply to the Subscibers, who will take pleasure in giving all the information in their possession relative to the merits of the late improvement.

JAS. T. PETTEWAY & CO.,
Agents for North Carolina.

June 26th, 1860 250-3m